

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, NO. 278.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.

EXHIBITION OFFICIAL CATALOGUES.
ADVERTISEMENTS are now being received for the First Edition of a Quarter of a Million of the Small Catalogue, also for the Illustrated, and German, and French Catalogues.

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NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for the First Edition of a Quarter of a Million of the Small Catalogue, as also for the First Editions of the Illustrated, the German, and French Catalogues, should be sent in immediately, in order that they may be classified and printed forthwith.

1. Literature and the Fine Arts.
2. New Inventions.
3. Agricultural Machines and Implements.
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SPICER BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers, CLOWES AND SONS, Printers,

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NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Members of the National Permanent Mutual Benefit Building Society, commonly called "The National Freehold Land Society," will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 4th April, 1851, at Six o'clock in the evening precisely.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM.

2, Moorgate-street, London, Secretary.

Number of Shares issued to this date, 7,987.

LATIMER CHAPEL SUNDAY AND INFANT SCHOOLS, BRIDGE-STREET, MILE-END-ROAD.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES is intended to be held in the SCHOOL-ROOMS adjoining the above Chapel, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of April next.

The inconveniences experienced from the congregating together of between 300 and 400 children within the small space allotted for their instruction, and the danger arising therefrom to the health of both teachers and children, together with the opportunity of greatly augmenting the School from the neighbourhood, the population of which is rapidly increasing, formed a case of urgent necessity for increased accommodation. It was with this object that the enlargement of the School-rooms and the erection of Class-rooms was undertaken by the Committee at a cost of more than £500, leaving a debt still outstanding of upwards of £230.

Under these circumstances the Committee earnestly invite the co-operation of all who take an interest in the well-being of the young, as upon the success of this effort will, to a great extent, depend their future prosperity.

Donations of Books, Needlework, Embroidery, &c. &c., will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mrs. Smith, 2, Beaumont-square, Mile-end-road; by the Honorary Secretaries, Miss Dexter, Mile-end-road; and Miss Hoon, Alfred Cottage, Alfred-street, Stepney; or by any Member of the Committee.

24, RUSSELL-PLACE, NEW NORTH-ROAD, (Opposite the North Pole,) ISLINGTON.

WILLIAM CARTER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Islington, that he has opened the above-mentioned Premises for the sale of PROVISIONS, including HAMS, TONGUES, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, and EGGS.

He begs also to intitiate that his Stock will be selected from the produce of one of the richest Dairy and Farming districts of the Midland Counties, in the production of which he has been long and intimately connected; and the growth and curing of which he has for many years superintended. Families may, therefore, fully rely on being supplied only with the very finest quality and choicest flavour, and at reasonable prices.

Supplies of Fresh Butter and New-laid Eggs from the Midland Counties weekly.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

THE ensuing HALF SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, March 25th. It is desirable that all arrangements for the admission of new Pupils be completed by Saturday, March 22nd.

ROBERT WINTER, Jun., Director.

11th March, 1851.
44, 45, 46, 47, Grand Parade, Brighton.

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HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.
I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction the use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but do good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,
THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.
In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,
THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OFFICE, 420, STRAND, LONDON, AUGUST 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN.—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels these two years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were as much cloth. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

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In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which readers' coffee 'objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage.'—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

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Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouses), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Factories have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion, etc., therefore, submitted to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by Inquiry, or letters containing a remittance, to the Patentees,

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15, SYDNEY-PLACE, CITY-ROAD, LONDON, SEPT. 30TH 1850.

Messrs. WARRICK BROTHERS.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already as astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. WARRICK BROTHERS.

MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen.—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant

THOMAS STONE.

To Messrs. WARRICK, BROTHERS, GARLICK-HILL, LONDON.

39, CURTAIN-ROAD, Sept. 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. WARRICK, BROTHERS,

J. GIBBS.

3, GARLICK-HILL, UPPER THAMES-STREET.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

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TAYLOR BROTHERS confidently challenge comparison between this and any of the so-called Homoeopathic cocoa offered to the public. A single trial will suffice. Observe, particularly, upon such packet, the name.

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COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

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CAUTION.—To prevent disappointment, see that the name "Taylor Brothers" is upon every packet, there being many vile and noxious imitations of the SOLUBLE and DIETETIC COCOAS calculated to bring Cocoa into disrepute.

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XL—NEW SERIES, No. 278.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

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the issue! An Act of Parliament—no, we are premature—not an act, but a bill, which imposes a penalty of £100 upon the wearer of any legally unauthorized territorial ecclesiastical title, which penalty is not intended to be enforced! "In the name of the Prophet—figs."

When we read Sir George Grey's *copia verborum* speech on Friday night, and arrived at last at a correct knowledge of what the bill was to remain, the first rhyme we ever learned kept jingling in our ears, and soon settled itself into the following stanza :

" What a little thing am I
Now they've laid me on the table;
Born of England's lustiest cry,
Yet to work I am not able."

Lord John Russell took three months to collect tribute from the public mind—specimens of the public will—demonstrations, indications, suggestions, exhortations—addresses, resolutions, leading articles, pamphlets—and having cast them all into the Cabinet crucible that they might be reduced to a practicable shape, this one-clawed, dead-letter bill is the best result his comprehensive statesmanship can produce. O rare Lord John! And he puts this forward, forsooth, as a vindication of his sovereign's insulted dignity, and an assertion of his country's independence! Her Majesty, we venture to believe, will appreciate the compliment, just as the country will esteem the service. Well! we are not sorry that the Whigs returned to the posts they had forsaken. None can henceforth mistake them. They have written themselves down in largehand characters "Humbugs." We do not like the word—but there is no other in our language which so exactly describes them as statesmen.

Ridiculously petty as is this bill, we have our doubts whether it will pass. If legislation on the subject we must have, we do hope that we shall have a better digested measure than this. Averse as we have been from the first, and still are, to meet the Papal insolence with Parliamentary enactments, we look upon Mr. Stanford's proposed amendment as the next best step to doing nothing. He intends to move resolutions which, after characterizing the Pope's proceedings as a violation of international law, and describing the persons who have accepted titles and jurisdiction from him, as having been guilty of a high contempt of the prerogative, declare the necessity of more full, detailed, and accurate information on many important points bearing on the subject, and finally refer the bill "to a joint committee, selected from both Houses, with a view to inquiry into the whole question," and determine "that this House do not proceed further in this matter until the report of the said committee shall have been made." We shall not be surprised if these resolutions are carried. But that the Whigs seem to be under a spell of fatuity, we should expect their assent to them, as a happy deliverance from a supremely contemptible position. And certainly, although we deem Parliamentary wisdom a sorry safeguard of Protestantism, the now pending case of Metairie v. Wiseman suggests the desirableness of making some provision to prevent the acquisition of property for ecclesiastical purposes by the abuse of spiritual influence. Guard well the liberty of the subject, and then let religionists adopt what organization, offices, and titles they think fit.

We will not protract our remarks. Why should we write an essay on "nothing?" We avail ourselves of the contribution of a friend to close this article, appropriately, as we think, with the following

EPIGRAM.

(*"Parvum parva decent."*)
Feel no surprise, whatever your displeasure,
At Russell's petty anti-Papal plan.
They well may call it Lord John Russell's measure,
'Tis just the *measure* of the little man!

METAIRIE v. WISEMAN.

FULL often have we indulged in a hearty laugh when, in talking over old times with a chance schoolfellow, we have recalled the eccentricities of

our French master. For a term of between four and five years we received his almost daily instruction, and tormented him with every variety of schoolboy tricks. His penurious habits, and his contempt of women, whom he used to designate "fly-traps," are as vivid in our memory as if we had parted with him but yesterday. We knew him to be rich—we had frequent exemplifications of his parsimony. Often and often has he boasted that in the fruit season his dinner was a pint of damsons purchased for a penny. He once told us that when he went to a well-off pupil's house to sup, he had "a glorious tuck-out," and thus rendered breakfast unnecessary for the following morning. It was a tradition in the school that he had but one shirt, and that he was wont at stated times to wash it himself in the New River, and walk about the fields with it on a stick until it was dry. The last time we saw him, now above twenty years ago, he was dressed in a new suit of black, wore a gold chain, looked buckish, and said he was about to return to France and live comfortably on the handsome fortune he had amassed. Gentility and ease, probably, did not suit him, for he returned to his occupation and his penury. It was impossible, in reason, to anticipate for him a peaceful end—but little did we dream that his dying hours would be disturbed by ghostly importunity, and that the property he had made himself miserable in collecting would be wrung from him at last by that Church of which he was no more than a nominal member.

That old French master was Mons. Mathurus Carré, respecting whose property a law-suit is now pending between Mons. Metairie, a kinsman, we suppose, and Cardinal Wiseman. The statement of Mr. Bethell, in his opening of the case, presents an extraordinary instance of ecclesiastical rapacity, and, as it may yet turn out, fraud. It reveals the kind of voluntaryism upon which Roman Catholicism depends, and translates into a "modern instance" what Sir Robert Inglis is so fond of describing as "the piety of our ancestors." The statement is, of course, *ex parte*, but it hangs very consistently together, and has the air of truth. Poor Carré, in his 77th year, finds himself unable to resume his professional duties, and speedily takes to his bed. By the advice of the man in whose house Carré lodged, a physician is called in. The physician informs the priest. The priest takes with him a lawyer, and defers spiritual consolation until the money affairs of the wretched old man are arranged to his satisfaction. A deed of gift is drawn up and engrossed, making over the bulk of Carré's property to a girl's school in connexion with the Roman Catholic chapel in the neighbourhood. The dying miser, tenacious of his gold, gives instructions to his landlord to deny the priest further access to him. It is of no use. The priest, the lawyer, and chosen witnesses, find their way to the sick chamber, spite of this denial. The lawyer seems to have been ashamed of this importunity. Not so the priest. By all but actual force he had the deed, and power of attorney, signed; left the room, carrying with him the papers, and forgot even to minister the consolation which he was called in to impart. Old Carré died within a day or two—and the Roman Catholic school is in possession of £7,000 out of £10,000 which he had amassed. We cannot vouch for the truth of the story, of which this is but a meagre outline—but, true or false, it will equally serve as a basis for the few remarks which follow.

The legal proceedings in the above case, a sketch of which, so far as they have yet gone, will be found in another column, indicate one of the spheres in which legislation may be legitimately and usefully resorted to in checking the abuse of spiritual influence. In those countries which adopt the *Code Napoleon*, and, we believe, in Scotland, the dying are protected by law against the importunities which may prevail upon them, in their weakness, to dispose of their property for charitable or Church purposes. It ought to be so here. For ourselves, we hold that no bequest nor deed for the benefit of any religious establishment, or for the maintenance of any opinion, should be held valid by law. The world, however, must advance very considerably before it will be prepared to

receive this doctrine. Meanwhile, there cannot be any necessity for leaving the power of testamentary disposition so unlimited and unguarded as it is in this country. We ask for no statute bearing upon bequests to Roman Catholics exclusively. We would include all sects—and declare invalid every legacy or deed *inter vivos* for religious and charitable ends, which was not executed at least twelve months prior to the decease of the party making it.

This is the kind of legal protection needed against Papal encroachments, and here it would prove effectual. We may legislate against the assumption of ecclesiastical titles, or in vindication of the Queen's supremacy, or to cripple Church organization, or to prevent synodical action—but our laws, besides being tyrannous, will be of little or no avail—and the errors we aim to suppress, like camomile, will grow the more they are trampled on. But Parliament can and ought to watch strictly over the transference of property, and interfere wisely for the assertion of personal freedom. If, instead of vindicating the exclusive honours of our hierarchy, Lord John Russell had proposed a series of measures protective of British subjects from incarceration in religious houses, and British property from clerical rapacity, he would have much better served his country, whilst he would not have perilled either his reputation or his government. The late agitation, and the crisis which has arisen out of it, may possibly point the way to some useful restrictions upon priestly influence—and the case of *Metairie v. Wiseman* comes just in time to give a salutary and practical direction to men's thoughts, and to show where Parliament can do good service, as the measure of Lord John Russell shows where its labours are necessarily lost.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BURSLIM.—The first of a course of lectures, arranged by the local committee of the Anti-state-church Association, was delivered on Wednesday week, in the Market-place Hall, by the Rev. S. Barton. His subject was, "the meaning of separation of Church and State," which he illustrated by numerous historical and legal references, well calculated to convey to the audience right and definite views on the subject. On the 12th inst. Mr. Kingsley is to lecture on the following subject:—"Church and State connexion not sanctioned by the Scriptures."

CHESTER.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held at Chester yesterday week, at which Mr. Kingsley and the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Darwen, were present as a deputation. Detailed particulars have not reached us.

BIRKENHEAD.—The first meeting on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association in this town was held last Wednesday evening, March 5th. Alexander Thompson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Kingsley addressed the meeting on the main question, showing that the State principle in religious matters is injurious to both the Church and the State. There was a highly respectable audience, though not so numerous as we could have desired. Mr. Kingsley was much applauded. At the close of the meeting a working man rose and expressed his satisfaction at the address, but wanted to hear some remedy propounded for the evil. Mr. Kingsley replied, that that was not his subject, or he would have shown the remedy; but briefly stated, that the property would revert to the State, and that he, as a taxpayer, would soon exult in the efficiency of the remedy.

LIVERPOOL.—“Church-property—What is it? and whose is it?” A very animated and instructive lecture on this subject was delivered by John Kingsley, Esq., in the Concert Hall, Liverpool, on Friday evening last. The attendance was not large, owing, probably, to the multitude of lectures now engaging public attention in the town, and to the mistake of charging for admission to this, Mr. K.'s, first lecture in Liverpool. There were, however, not a few earnest hearts present. Mr. Kingsley was frequently applauded during the delivery of the lecture, and on sitting down, a vote of thanks, moved by the Rev. H. S. Brown, seconded by R. Liversedge, Esq., and carried by acclamation, was tendered him. The chair was ably occupied by Charles Robertson, Esq., who, prior to introducing the lecturer, alluded facetiously to a piece of State-church aggression on the property of himself and fellow-parishioners, which was about to be made in the neighbouring wealthy township of West Derby, for the purpose of erecting a new church, more in accordance with the taste and convenience of the resident “merchant princes,” &c., than those now in existence there. From the Chairman's remarks, it would appear, that the “poor” Church-people in the township, having more respect for their own pockets than for those of persons holding other creeds; having more faith in law than in the gospel; not loving their religion enough to build with freewill offerings a house to the Lord; seeing, also, how well the Dissenters and others can do such things for themselves; and finding, moreover, that these are for the most part, a very quiet, submissive people hereabout—have resolved to prevail upon them, either by favour or by force, to build for the State-churchmen

“a decent,” commodious edifice. The said Church-people to do all but find the money.

SOUTH WALES.—The deputation to the towns in South Wales is to consist of the Rev. J. Clapp, of Appleore, and Mr. John Kingsley, who will, we believe, commence their tour on the 24th inst.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPLAIN FOR THE LEEDS WORKHOUSE.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The question of the appointment of a chaplain to this establishment was settled by the Poor-law guardians on Wednesday week. On that day, a meeting of the Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist ministers of Leeds, was held, for the purpose of considering how far they could, if allowed, discharge the ministerial duties at the workhouse. The number of ministers present was thirty-seven; and after conferring together, it was determined to appoint a deputation, consisting of the Revs. Messrs. Hudswell, Conder, and Haswell, to wait upon the guardians. These gentlemen accordingly attended before the board on Wednesday to state the views of those whom they represented.

The Rev. W. Hudswell stated that they attended for the purpose of offering their services to the board, the whole of the Wesleyan and Dissenting ministers having arranged to discharge such duties as might be required of them to the best of their ability, properly and efficiently, and without cost to the borough. They were willing to co-operate with the ministers of the Establishment, or with the chaplain, if the guardians, after all, determined to appoint one, or to take the whole of the duties upon themselves. He also stated that they would take the duties week for week, month for month, or in any way that the board thought proper; and they would also engage to have prayers in the house every evening.

Mr. STEAD, a guardian, said he saw very great necessity for the appointment of a stipendiary chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. HASWELL expressed his opinion that by co-operation, as offered by the Rev. Mr. Hudswell, the religious welfare of the inmates would be much more efficiently discharged than by the attendance of one minister as chaplain.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER said the only object those they represented had in view was to serve the town free of all charge, and to attend to the religious welfare of the inmates as efficiently as their ability would enable them.

The deputation having made their statement, retired, when Mr. NEWSAM rose and proposed that the appointment of chaplain should be postponed till next week; and that in the meantime the clerk be instructed to correspond with the vicar, with the view of effecting an arrangement for the amicable co-operation of the ministers of different denominations.

Mr. HARGREAVES asked the Chairman if this had anything to do with the appointment of a chaplain, and moved that they proceed to the appointment immediately.

Mr. HARRISON, another High-Churchman, seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. EGGLAND then proposed, and Mr. HARGREAVES seconded, the appointment of the Rev. Edward Jackson, of St. James's Church, as chaplain, and the motion was carried by 8 to 5.

For the appointment.—Messrs. Morfitt (the Chairman), Lumb, Harrison, Egland, Joy, Hargreaves, and Long.

Against it.—Messrs. Newsam, Smith, Atkinson, Whitfield, and Dawkins.

Messrs. Patrick and Taylor were absent.

“COVETOUS PERSONS.”—(To the Editor of the *Examiner*.)—“Sir.—The Church, in spite of the solemn injunction of its Founder, ‘Bless, and curse not,’ retains the ‘Communion Service.’ Amongst the many who fall within the anathema are ‘all covetous persons’—perhaps a misprint for *parsons*. Now just look around you, beginning at the metropolitan bishop; see Dr. Spry, Rector of Marylebone and Prebend of Canterbury; Dr. Russell, with the wealthy living of Bishopsgate, and also Prebend of Canterbury; Mr. Dale, with the rich living of St. Pancras, and a Canon of St. Paul’s; and the crowning ‘covetous parson,’ Mr. Hale, Archdeacon of London—Master of the Charter-house—Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate (self-nominated)—and Canon-Residentiary of St. Paul’s. These have all heard or pronounced, on Wednesday last, the terrible curses of the Church. Can they meet each other without the ‘tongue in the cheek, or a wink of the eye, or rather like the auspices of old, without a burst of contemptuous laughter?’—LAZARUS.—Ash-Wednesday.”

THE ANTI-PAPAL EXCITEMENT IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. William Chambers, the celebrated publisher, has addressed the following to the *Times*:

I observe that the Duke of Argyll, in presenting a Scotch petition in favour of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, states that the public feeling on that subject is as decided and unanimous in Scotland as in England.

I am afraid that his Grace here allows his wish to be father to his thought, for certainly no symptom of this being the case appears in general society in Scotland. I do not know how it may be with the statistics of public meetings and petitions; but this is of little consequence, as we all know that a certain number of public meetings and petitions can be got up regarding any subject which is interesting to a particular party, although that party may not be a moiety of the community. What I take it on me to assert is, that the feeling on the subject of Papal aggression has been much more moderate in Scotland than in England. It has done little more than awaken the attention of that portion of the public who were accustomed to take an

active part in controversial religious matters. These have assembled and made demonstrations of the old hatred to Popery; but the mass of the public of Scotland have certainly felt little beyond a curiosity and wonder at the fervour which the subject has excited in the sister country. Nor is this very surprising when we remember that the feeling regarding the invasion of the Royal supremacy is necessarily wanting here, there being no religious body in Scotland which entertains that principle. Even the consideration of ecclesiastical titles is in a great measure foreign to the Scottish mind, nineteen-twentieths of the community repudiating them wholly.

I am a good deal among people of most grades, and my conviction is, that were the unfortunate attempt at legislation on the Papal aggression to be abandoned tomorrow, the bulk of the Scottish public would hear of the fact without the slightest emotion.

RELIGION OF POVERTY.—Only a few days since, a poor woman said to me, “You see, Sir, when you've no meat, it puts thoughts of going to a place of worship out of your mind.” And there is an important truth in the remark, not affected by the fact that the want, in the present case, would not have been experienced had the heads of the family been temperate and provident. Famine dims the spiritual vision, and the hunger of the body will often deaden that of the soul. It is not, therefore, by lectures and publications on the Christian evidences that the popular indifference to religion and its institutions is to be removed, but by a living manifestation on the part of Christians of the spirit of their Master. There must be less of mere *Churchism* and *Chapelsim*, and more of Christianity. It must be by action, not by argument, that the masses are to be brought to Christ—not, as has been said, “by noisy theoretic laudation of a church, but by silent practical demonstration of the church.” As long as the energy of religion is shown most conspicuously in the jealousies of rival hierarchies and kindred movements, the intelligent among the working classes will be repelled and disgusted, and the unthinking many, so far as they are influenced at all, will be led to mistake mere passion for religious zeal, and hatred to error for love of truth.—*Rev. F. Bishop, minister to the Poor of the Liverpool Domestic Mission Society.*

A MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF LONDON.—In opposition to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, was held on Monday, in Freemasons' Hall. Mr. P. Howard, M.P., was in the chair. Letters excusing absence on account of indisposition were read from Lord Petre, Lord Vaux, the Hon. C. Langdale, and other influential laymen. Mr. Serjeant Shee spoke for an hour and a half in moving the first resolution, which was seconded by Lord Dormer—and then, according to the *Times*, there followed an amusing scene:

A stout gentleman, with moustachios, stood up, and claimed to be heard for one moment. He was assailed with loud shouts and groans from various parts of the hall, but, having succeeded in intimating to those around him that he was known to Mr. Serjeant Shee, a diversion was effected in his favour, and, in consequence of numerous recommendations to that effect, he proceeded to take his place on the platform, and was about to speak, when his learned friend and Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., entered into a little conversation with him, apparently of an expostulatory character, during which Mr. Howard, the chairman, put the resolution, and declared it was carried. The gentleman, who just heard what was going on, rushed to the front of the platform, and was received by a storm of groans and hisses. He exclaimed that “his name was Kaiser” (or “Keyser,” we won’t answer for the orthography), and that “he only wanted to ask a question—one question of the chairman;” but, as the gentlemen on the platform were evidently not inclined to indulge his inquisitive turn of mind, the shouts in the hall soon grew into yells, and Mr. Kaiser determined to have some information on a subject in which he seemed to take so much interest, leant over the reporter’s table, and, with undenied energy of voice, exclaimed, “I wish to ask the Chairman if he agrees with the Pope in the persecution he has set on foot against the Jews in Rome at this present time?” If he had heaped up a whole orchard of apples of discord before them the unfortunate querist could not have more excited the wrath of the assembly, not however against the Pope, but against himself. The screaming was frantic—one gentleman in red hair and spectacles, who looked like an ecclesiastic, rushed forward behind the Chairman, and shook his fist at the offending Kaiser, while his words were lost in the storm; an elderly woman, with a very large and stout umbrella, poked him on the shins and lower extremities with great vigour and animosity, while the invitations to “Kick him out,” from the platform and body of the meeting, were of a very vehement and unanimous character. Kaiser, having repeated his question in the most intrepid manner, for the satisfaction of himself and a confidential reporter, descended from the platform with some declarations respecting the behaviour of the Pope to the Jews, and was speedily eliminated from the meeting by a very vigorous physical process, which some few of the gentlemen on the platform endeavoured to moderate.

Mr. Reynolds, M.P., and Mr. Moore, M.P., were the principal of the speakers who followed. A petition was unanimously adopted.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—A meeting of the Edinburgh Financial Reform Association was held on Monday evening, in the Queen-street Hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the withdrawal of the African Squadron. Mr. Chambers, of Glenormiston, occupied the chair; and among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. J. F. Macfarlan, Professor Dick, Mr. T. Sibbald, Mr. A. Sclanders, Mr. T. Russell, Mr. Archibald Thomson, Mr. R. S. Grieve, Mr. J. Wigham, jun., Mr. W. Tait, Mr. E. Crowe, missionary from Belize, British Honduras, &c. Some opposition was made by Dr. Glover and an American Abolitionist present; but the course proposed was almost unanimously adopted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. THOMSON AND THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—You may remember that, by your advice, whose manner and spirit I admired, I refrained from answering Abraham Tucker, and other opponents of Dr. Thomson, who, oftener than once, have appeared in your columns; and I presumed to give the same advice to my esteemed friend Mr. Mearns. He, however, thought proper to reply—as I do now also; for, finding the subject continued, and my humble name mixed up in it, I feel as if necessity lay on me to enter the lists; and I ask you, as the friend of justice and of freedom, to unfetter my hands. But I promise you that I shall not again use them in this way, and, if I be somewhat tedious, it shall be only this once.

A correspondent in your last, signing himself "A Dissenter," quotes from a letter of mine which appeared in the *Patriot*, to the effect that Dr. Thomson, after the abolition of the Scottish Bible monopoly, "still feared that the world would seek too great a gain from the Bible-printing business, and—undertook it himself." The middle clause of my sentence, or history, should not have been omitted, where I say that the Doctor first commended the work unto the Church—an important fact, ignored (after his fashion) by your correspondent, for it proves the absence of any selfish or family motive in the matter; which disinterestedness was proved also by the Doctor's pledge to give and to take no higher profits on the monies embarked than the usual legal interest. The good man believed that "unto the Church was committed the Oracles of God;" not only to preserve and transmit them, but to render them, in price, language, &c., accessible and convenient for the poor: and if the Church, as a body, failed or shrank from the work, that then it was incumbent on such of her ministers or members as had faith, courage, and charity for it. Acting on this principle, he first toiled and travelled like an apostle, till he got us rid of the huge and hideous monopoly; next, like one of Paul's worthies, he "offered" and risked his all in the Coldstream Free-Bible Printing Establishment. [The Church Prayer-book was not, in the first instance, printed at Coldstream with the Doctor's consent; but I suppose individuals in firms, friends or partners, must sometimes consent to have done what they would rather not.] And, lastly, still zealous for the Lord and for the poor, and self-denying always, he reduced the prices of his Bibles once and again, reduced his own and his friends' profits, reduced everything but his workers' wages—this he never did, even to the last, as publicly and gratefully testified by themselves. Whether the parties who hated, undersold, and ruined him, were equally just, merciful, and honourable, is best known by them and by their workers.

But I have something else to say to your correspondent. He accuses Mr. Mearns and me of contradicting each other, because, forsooth, I say that Dr. Thomson "undertook" the work mentioned above, and my friend asserts that he (the Doctor) was "no partner" in it! May I be permitted, in my haste, and without impropriety, to reply that this reminds me of the infidel objection against the Gospel history, to wit—that the evangelists contradict each other, when they give their several accounts or impressions of the same fact. I tell what I know and believe of the business; Mr. Mearns does the same; neither of us has any intention "to deceive," though suspected by him who suspects Dr. Thomson; we may be, we are, both of us, true witnesses notwithstanding. The Doctor "undertook," aye, and accomplished a work, by his counsel, his influence, his pecuniary assistance, while he was or might be "no real or legal partner" therein. Wherein, then, do Mr. Mearns and I contradict each other?

But, Mr. Editor, even if I were in error on the subject—and it is not impossible that I am—I should rather err to this extent, and confess my fault, than cherish and manifest the cruelty of your correspondents. They seem determined, whether in envy, or anger, or revenge, to crush, to keep and trample in the dust, the aged, afflicted, and impoverished Dr. Thomson. No wonder they are ashamed to give their names, for I am told that even "Abraham Tucker" wears a mask! Sirs, what evil hath the Doctor done you? Which of his services, in this matter, do ye deny or arrogate to yourselves? Is it not all but universally acknowledged that he "mainly" got us rid of the Scottish monopoly? Did not he alone, or chiefly, in order to show and to secure to us the full amount of the benefit, project and produce the Coldstream Establishment? Has not he alone or most severely suffered—fallen, though into the arms of victory? Is not the Bible both cheap and free? Ye may have assisted him in the work—many did—ministers and laymen, Scotch and English—and no one is so liberal, none so eloquent in their praises as he. Do ye repay his kindness with ridicule and railing? But it is written, "Offences must needs come;" and again, "Woe unto him of whom all men speak well." It may suffice for Dr. Thomson that he has such men as Jay and James, Brandam and Burnet, Murray and Moreley, Campbell, Clarkson, Cunliffe, &c., &c., to commend, congratulate, and sympathize with him; above all, that he has the testimony of a good conscience, and the smiles of his and the Bible's God to cheer him in his affliction—which he could not have, were he not, as Dr. Cumming describes him, "an honest, simple-minded Christian;" and, verily, with all this, he can well afford, yea, he may "rejoice and be exceeding glad" that he is persecuted and reviled" by "A Dissenter" and "Abraham Tucker." But, finally, my good sirs, have ye lost in the concern?—did ye lend your money to Dr. Thomson, and lose it, both principal and interest? I sympathize with you—and so does the Doctor. I doubt not he feels for you far more than for himself; but he cannot help either himself or you, for he is old, paralyzed, and impoverished—whereas ye, I hope, are still in health, in business, and in competence. Thank God, and love mercy, and love your neighbour, even if he were or have been "a Jew" to you; remember "the good Samaritan"—or, if I may, without having my motives suspected, and myself blamed for imprudence and "foolish boasting"—I would humbly commend to you the following example:—There was a certain preacher—a "successor of the apostles" in his office, travels, and poverty—and he had made a little money, even out of his slow and scanty "hire," by his economy, and the kindness or grace of God generally; and, in the course of his mission, he once and again en-

coutered Dr. Thomson in London, speaking "before kings," for Bible Emancipation—in Coldstream, lending his all to cheapen the Bible; in Ayr, asking the Church to assist him. And the preacher loved the Bible—for what is he, or any minister or member of the Church, queen, bishop, or archbishop, without it?—he loved the Bible; rejoiced in its freedom and cheapness, and was filled with gratitude for the man who had laboured so long and so well to achieve this. So he gave his money to Dr. Thomson—and at the same time (now six or seven years ago) "a testimonial" of the Church's gratitude, collected from a few friends who even then felt and expressed their obligation. And, from that hour till this, the preacher, sufferer as he is, has never ceased, where he could, to plead Dr. Thomson's cause; and I suppose it is on this account that he has been asked and urged to undertake a mission on the business: but it was not until he had been thrice entreated that he consented (first, two or three years ago, when he refused—and last but lately, when he yielded), accepting for his labour, the preacher's lowly "hire." My good sirs, if ye will not plead for Dr. Thomson, or sympathize with him and assist him, I beseech you, do no discourage others, nor aggravate his afflictions by maligning and insulting him.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
227, Regent-street, JAMES MCWHIRTER.
10th March, 1851.

P.S.—Having been in the provinces for several weeks, where I was most kindly received, some of the Doctor's friends in town may have been disappointed of a visit from me. I shall now be happy to wait on them, or to acknowledge their contributions sent to any of the addresses formerly given.—J. M.W.

THE PROTECTIONIST LEADERS AND THEIR PARTISANS.—Irregular indications of policy have now been made by the heads of both the two great Parliamentary parties—by Lord John Russell to a summoned meeting of his supporters; and by Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli to certain Protectionist deputies, who, under the leading of Mr. George Frederick Young, conveyed the recently resolved thanks of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry. The deputation to Lord Stanley did not get so much a new policy, as sundry corrections of points on which Lord Stanley's recent declarations have been "misapprehended." He had not abandoned Protection, nor yet maintained that import duties will effect no rise in the price of corn; his moderate duty would operate as a "slight protection," and as a "slight relief from the burden of taxation." Though he would not suddenly reverse Sir Robert Peel's policy, he would immediately modify it; and in so doing, would extend the principle of protection to our Colonial interests. The admission of general prosperity was only hypothetical; and he (Lord Stanley) is convinced that a great portion of that prosperity is only temporary. Mr. Disraeli made a declaration of more comprehensive range. He condensed in a popular form of conversational explanation, suited to the comprehension of his hearers, the main features of the policy which he had enounced in recent Parliamentary debates.

The system of Protection is "now abrogated;" while what is termed the agricultural interest is left with the burden imposed by a system invented in times of Protection. So with other interests. They must face public opinion, and force it to admit, that here is a great injustice. If, as a minister, he were placed in the position of having to recommend that settlement which he should consider to be most for the advantage of the country, and not for the advantage of a particular interest, he should not say, "You had better take off the burden of local taxation upon the land, or the tax upon malt." On the contrary, he should say, "One is the source of a large amount of revenue, and the other the source of an excellent local government. I wish to have these advantages; but I cannot recommend the continuance of these advantages at the cost of the land;" and, therefore, he must come forward with some scheme—to the details of which he could not pledge himself—which would secure to the land a sufficient compensation for the abrogation of Protection. He had now expressed himself without the slightest reserve, and he trusted that his views had met with their concurrence. That was the system to which they should adhere. A demand for justice, accompanied by the expression of their willingness to settle the question in a conciliatory spirit; that they were prepared—as all great questions in England must be so arranged—to meet the opposite party in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, but always keeping before the public, simultaneously with their distress and depression, the great question of the burden of taxation—that was the mode by which they would ultimately succeed.

THE LONDON SEAMEN are now out on strike. A meeting was held at the Temperance-hall, Prince's-square, Ratcliffe, on Friday night, to receive an answer from the President of the Board of Trade to a memorial presented on Wednesday, on the subject of the new Mercantile Marine Act. The hall was crowded by seamen, the greater part connected with the coal and coasting trade. The walls were hung round with placards bearing such inscriptions as these: "We protest against the Mercantile Marine Act of 1850," "We ask but our rights," "We seek but justice," "Use us as men," &c. The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. Riddle, a seaman, one of the deputation to the Board of Trade, who complained in bitter terms of the tantalizing way in which the Board of Trade had acted. They had promised to send an answer that evening, but had not done so, consequently the deputation was unable to say what would be done. He proceeded at great length to point out the various grievances of which they complained. A resolution was carried by acclamation, pledging the seamen to abstain from going near any ship or shipping office till they had an answer from the Board of Trade.—An adjourned meeting was held at the same place on Monday evening, by which time the answer of the Board of Trade had been received, but it was unanimously voted unsatisfactory.

IRELAND.

The memorializing prelates have received from Sir George Grey a courteous, though officially curt acknowledgment of the presentation of their address to the Queen, and of her Majesty's "gracious" reception of the same. While Cork and other prominent cities, towns, and country parts are holding great meetings, a few faithful representatives left in London to fight the battle, have put forth an address to their fellow-countrymen, which will probably whip many of the truants back to reluctant opposition. The document is of considerable length, but as it is described to be of "the last moment to the country," we omit only the modest disclaimer of personal obtrusiveness with which it commences:

It can be scarcely necessary to point out to you the anomalous position which we occupy at the present moment, in the nation on the one hand, and in the legislature on the other. Carrying with us the hearts and hopes and feelings of at least one-third of the people of these kingdoms, and probably representing no less than half of their earnest and decided opinions on the question in which we are engaged, we form but a tenth part of the numerical power of an assembly in which might is right.

The war of parties and the ambition of individuals throw occasionally into the hands of right a power which it would be otherwise unable to exercise; and the chances of a party battle enabled us on a late occasion to avenge a great insult and vindicate a great principle. But the circumstances that subsequently arose were adverse to our cause, and the mutual convenience of contending parties tends, unfortunately, towards a common agreement to pass a Bill of which all disapprove, and to hurry over as fast as possible the shame and the embarrassment of persecution.

Even if such a political collusion has been ever contemplated, the elements of the combination are too discordant; and, we believe, there is still too much of truth, spirit, and honour, among public men to permit of its being put in practice, if honestly resisted. But the contest will be long and arduous; our adversaries have the advantage over us that numbers, influence, and parliamentary resources can supply; and our only trust, in the face of such formidable odds, is, that the same undying energies that achieved the religious liberties of the Irish people will still watch over and defend them.

It was the constituencies of Ireland that won the battle of Catholic Emancipation; it is the constituencies of Ireland that we now invite to the rescue. It becomes our duty to remind them that, on a late division, involving their religious rights and liberties, a fourth part of their representatives were absent altogether; it is the duty of Irish constituencies to ensure the attendance of every man upon the division that is about to ensue. Neither business, nor partial indisposition, nor personal circumstances, should be allowed as an excuse. If their own private fortunes, liberties, or interests were endangered, they would be in London; and those whose rights, liberties, and hopes are now at stake, should not permit them to be elsewhere.

We have no hesitation in stating our opinion, that every Irish representative that is absent on this occasion is a deserter from his post, and that every constituency whose representative is wanting is unworthy of its franchise.

The necessity of the time calls for plain speaking, and we have spoken plainly; the same necessity calls for immediate action; and humbly, but resolutely, we call upon the electors and the people of Ireland to do their duty.

Mr. John O'Connell, "weary in spirit and sick at heart," has bidden once more a final adieu to the repeal agitation. He has also an opportunity, if he please, of returning altogether into "the quiet and total obscurity" he professes to "anxiously desire." The corporation of Limerick having written requiring an explanation of his absence on Mr. Disraeli's motion, he replied with a refusal to be dictated to, and an offer to resign. The corporation, accordingly, by 13 to 11 have called upon him to do so. Mr. Maurice O'Connell has also had to address a long explanatory letter to his Tralee constituents. Whether Irish Roman Catholic opposition to the Ministerial measure, will be weakened by its last dilution, may be judged from the following, taken from a third edition of the *Tablet*:

Sir George Grey, in postponing the second reading of the Penal Bill, announced his intention to strike out of it the second and third clauses, and to leave in it only the first, which subjects every bishop assuming episcopal titles to a penalty of £100. This swindling evasion will not do; and what remains of the bill cannot and must not be endured for a single moment. A clause not unlike this was introduced into the Emancipation Act, and remained there for twenty years a dead letter; but this extended clause is brought forward expressly that it may not remain a dead letter—expressly that it may be used—expressly that the Attorney-General may prosecute. In 1829 the Tory Government gave private assurances, which were sincere, that the penal clauses of the Emancipation Act would never be put in force. In 1851 the Whig Government gives notice, through Sir G. Grey, that the "Government had determined to legislate on the Papal question, as the adoption of resolutions only would be waste paper." It is intended, therefore, that the new legislation shall be something more than waste paper; shall be actually put in force; and that our bishops shall actually be subjected to penalties of £100 a-piece, if they dare to call themselves what they are. Thank God, the Whigs, at last, are showing themselves to be what they are—bigoted, cowardly, persecutors, and swindlers all round, to all parties in turn. The constituencies that want to have their bishops fined and imprisoned will remain tranquil in the coming week. Those that desire to have their bishops free and unfined, will take measures, by public demonstration, to make known to their representatives their fixed resolution of resistance, before the middle of next week. We must just add that the fourth clause, compelling every bishop, on a bill of discovery, to make public all the particulars of every violation of the law he may have committed, is still, as we are yet informed, retained in the amended Bill. Need we say more?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Parisians are still occupied, notwithstanding the carnival, with the debate on M. Creton's motion for permitting the Bourbons to return. The journals renew every day the fiercely excited scenes that were enacted in the tribune. The speech of the republican M. Dufraisse—in the delivery of which he was stopped by the President for justifying the execution of Louis the Sixteenth!—continues to be the subject of comment. The orator has at least succeeded in producing a sensation. He is described as "of a pale head, compressed lips, intense expression, and resolute accent;" and reminding his shuddering audience of St. Just, or some other thoroughbred Jacobin of '93; was nothing daunted by the fists shaken in his face, and the menaces addressed to him, recalling to mind that the grandfather of the princes whose banishment they wanted to repeal had voted the king's death—a description that may be exaggerated, but is probably not unwelcome to a Montagnard. One of the phrases that most startled the Assembly in this sitting was uttered by M. Desmousseaux de Givré, who recommended the Government of Louis Napoleon to wipe out the remembrance of the murder of the Duke d'Enghien by opening the gates of France to the Bourbons. M. Emile Girardin, whom the vehemence of M. Berryer deprived of his right to speak, has undertaken to review the subject by laying on the bureau of the Assembly a proposition thus expressed:—

Henceforward are abolished all exceptional laws by which a penalty, affliction et infamie, or any other penalty which it belongs alone to the judicial power to pronounce, shall have been directly applied by the legislative power, in violation of Art. 19 of the Constitution, which declares the separation of powers the first condition of a free government.

A new cause of rupture between the President and Assembly has appeared during the week. A commission is sitting on a new organic law concerning the National Guard of the Republic, the elections for which come off on the 25th of March. As the law could not be carried through by that time, it was proposed to put forward a provisional bill, but the President appears to have preferred that the election should once more take place under the old law of universal suffrage—a proposal which was cautiously announced by M. Waisse, and produced the feeling that might be expected on both sides. In a conference with the committee, the Minister assured them that the elections should be adjourned till after the organic law had been adopted; but the committee resolved, by twelve to eleven, that a "transitory law" should be presented for that purpose to the Assembly.

Rumours have been general that the Ministry of Transition is about to give place to one that would undertake the much-desired revision of the Constitution. Barrot, Baroche, and Leon Faucher, would be alike necessary in such a government, but they are understood to differ about their respective posts.

M. St. Beuve has introduced to the Chamber a tariff which, could its adoption be hoped for, would be a great advance towards free-trade; repealing or reducing protective duties on articles of food or manufacture, and making up the deficiency by an income-tax.—The budget has been submitted to a commission, the thirty members of which are respectively Conservative, Opposition, and Republican, in the proportion of twenty-six, two, and two.

The Carnival has passed off, not only without the slightest disturbance, but with pageants and celebrations not before permitted since the Revolution.

GERMANY.

Retired statesmen come into honourable request at a difficult crisis. Prince Metternich has been called upon by the Emperor of Austria for his counsel respecting the re-organization of the Confederation. His advice is worthy of his reputation for statecraft—not to centralize Austria too rigorously, not to push Prussia to extremities, lest she should be forced to throw herself into "the arms of revolution;" and, he adds, that it must not be forgotten that the Protestantism of Prussia, if stirred up, may add dangerous religious complications to present difficulties.

Advices from Berlin speak of the arrival of an Austrian despatch, in which a vague and unsatisfactory answer is given to the last Prussian proposition. It is stated that the despatch has confirmed that Government in its resolution to insist on its rights, and to prefer a return to the old Diet to any unsatisfactory arrangement. The Ministerial papers naturally express doubts as to the consequent stability of Prince Schwarzenberg's Cabinet. They affirm that the Prince, on the French, Spanish, and Portuguese ambassadors suggesting the necessity of a European congress to revise the treaty of 1815, very positively denied the competency of such a congress to decide on the question of the entrance of the whole Austrian monarchy into the Confederation. The two Premiers of Prussia and Austria were to meet once more at Dresden, on the 9th inst. On the eve of the re-opening of the conferences, the Berlin papers publish a document addressed by Prince Schwarzenberg to the dissident states, with a view to overcome their objections. The *Daily News* publishes a document transmitted by its Frankfort correspondent, as having come into his hands by accident, being intended only for the eye of the King and his counsellors. It is drawn up by Manteuffel, and is characterised very severely—the first part, as "entirely in the spirit of the Holy Alliance;" of the latter part, it is said, "If treachery to Austria be not intended, the Minister can be only tricking himself and his

Government at the expense of his small remaining character for honesty."

The Carnival at Cologne, which is usually as gay as that of Rome or Paris, has been completely dulled by the police; every species of amusement being interrupted from fear of its political tendencies, much to the disgust of the inhabitants.

The Prussian Liberals have sustained a heavy defeat, a motion for inquiring into the condition of the country being rejected by 228 to 41.

The *Daily News* gives, verbatim, the following speech of General Haynau—a near relative of the Austrian Haynau—to the Hesse Cassel officers. Its truth does not depend upon its literal authenticity:—

Gentlemen, I have summoned you here to tell you that I have been commissioned by his Royal Highness to crush under foot that pernicious gang that threatens the welfare of the State. Sirs, the question is, who is to rule? This God-abandoned, Godless, pernicious gang, or the Government which God has set up? We shall soon decide this question here in Cassel, sirs, in this little State. The throne is in danger, and all thrones in Europe look here, and upon us, upon this little army. I ask you not if you will obey; it is not for that I have called you together. You must obey; for he who obeys not shall have his soldier's coat pulled off his back, and have a blouse put on him. It is nothing to you whether the orders given you, sirs, are constitutional or not. His Royal Highness has sworn to the constitution, and I have full powers from him. I am the constitution for you, sirs, I. If any of you prefer the smile of that gang, or the hand of traitors, to the favour of your Prince, whom God hath set up, I will pull his coat from off his back, and put a blouse on him. Gentlemen, your servant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ANOTHER CAFFRE WAR.

Intelligence from our South African possessions, up to the 8th of January, is to the sad but not surprising effect, that another Caffre war has broken out; and that our troops have sustained at the outset disastrous, if not disgraceful loss—the governor, Sir Harry Smith, with his escort, only escaping destruction by cutting their way through the hordes they had suffered to surround them.

Our readers will recollect the assembly of chiefs with Sir Harry Smith at King William's Fort, and the deposition of Sandilli for non-attendance. Sir Harry Smith held another meeting of Gaika chiefs and people, at Fort Cox, on the 19th of December. There were present nearly 3,000 Caffres, and among them all the principal chiefs, with the exception of the outlaws Sandilli and Anta. These two, it was said, were at no great distance from the place of meeting, and received reports of the proceedings from their followers who were present. So far as professions went, the replies of the chiefs, to the demands and warnings of Sir Harry, were fair enough; but there was a tone in their remarks which excited in him unpleasant suspicions; and especially their declining, as an impossible feat of prowess, to arrest Sandilli. The Governor, however, desirous of pursuing a system of conciliation, called upon the Caffres to choose a chief in the place of Sandilli. And when Sutu, the mother of the deposed chief, was named, the Governor at once accepted the nomination, and appointed the "great widow" of Gaika to the station, which she had once before filled with great discretion. During the three following days information was received at head-quarters of the place at which Sandilli and his partisans had their rendezvous; and it was determined to make a bold attempt to capture him, or, perhaps, to drive him and his followers from the neighbourhood, in which their presence was dangerous. At daybreak, on the 24th of December, Colonel Mackinnon set off from Fort Cox up the banks of the Keiskamma with six hundred troops, in search of Sandilli, while Lieutenant Eyre was to cut him off from retreating into the strongholds of the Gaika tribe in the Amatola Mountains. While Colonel Mackinnon's column was in a gorge, which shut in the swift river so closely that the men could only march in single file, a deadly fire was poured in upon every part of the force except the vanguard, which consisted of ninety of the Caffre Police. It was, of course, with extreme difficulty that the file was forced. The *Graham's Town Journal* states the disastrous loss sustained—

Assistant-Surgeon Stuart, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was killed, and Brigade-Major Bisset, of the same corps, was severely wounded. Lieutenant Catty, of the Sixth Regiment, was wounded, and it is generally reported that he is dead. One corporal and nine privates of the Sixth Regiment, and one corporal of the Seventy-third Regiment, were killed, and five men of the Sixth and two of the Seventy-third were wounded. Private letters add, what is not stated in the official report, that the baggage of the troops, including an ammunition-wagon, was lost, and that the dead were left on the ground.

Colonel Somerset states that the Caffre Police behaved like the other troops, admirably; and yet the next day the whole body deserted, with their horses and arms, to the enemy. Since the event, it seems perfectly clear that to this treachery the whole disaster was due. The expedition having thus totally failed of its object, Colonel Mackinnon led his men by a long compass round to Fort White, where he arrived on the 26th; and he immediately sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre to fall back with his intercepting force on William's Town. On reaching a place known as the Debe Flats, Colonel Mackinnon and his men were horror-struck by the sight of the corpses of fourteen soldiers of the 45th Regiment, mangled and stripped by the Caffres. Three of these men, it appears, had been sent out on escort duty, and the other eleven afterwards despatched in search of them. On the same day the three "military villages" of Woburn, Auckland, and Johannisburg, situate on the colonial border, opposite the Gaika territory, were the first to feel the desolating stroke of savage war.

At midday, while the inhabitants were seated at their Christmas dinners, the savages surrounded their dwellings, and in a few minutes nothing but smoking ruins, and corpses horribly mutilated, marked the sites where the villages had stood. More than seventy individuals, men, women, and children, perished in these massacres. Two women, one of them wounded, alone escaped to tell the awful tidings of this lamentable blow. The Caffres then poured across the boundary in marauding parties, devastating the open country along the frontier and as far west as Graham's Town. The tribes engaged in these ravages were those of Stock, Botman, and Tola, the very chiefs who had professed peaceful and loyal intentions, a week before, at their meeting with Sir Harry Smith. They attacked the town of Alice, but were repulsed by the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Col. Somerset. The Gaikas being then in the open field, they hemmed in Sir Harry Smith at Fort Cox, investing his hundreds of men with more than as many thousands. Colonel Somerset, at Fort Hare, sent a body to his relief; which was driven back. He himself set out on the 29th, in much greater strength, to force the passage. The Caffres attacked him in immense numbers, and with most determined courage. They were well armed with guns and spears. After four hours of hard fighting, in the early part of which a small piece of artillery was used with great effect, but the end of which was waged hand to hand, Colonel Somerset was compelled to withdraw from the contest, to abandon the piece of artillery, and to retire to Fort Hare, whence he started. Lieutenant Melvin and Lieutenant and Adjutant Gordon, of the Ninety-first Regiment, were killed; and Ensign Borthwick, of the Ninety-first, was wounded. About twenty privates fell, and many more were wounded. Some anxiety was felt for Sir Harry in his isolated position. On the 31st, however, he arrived safely at King William's Town. Wearing the cap of a trooper to escape being made a target, he put himself at the head of two hundred and fifty men, and dashed through the masses of Caffres without any casualty. He had left a force at Fort Cox well provisioned, and fully sufficient in numbers to maintain themselves till relief could be brought up.

Of course, the whole of the South African colony was in an extraordinary ferment of warlike preparation. The Eastern Districts of the colony, as well as British Caffraria, had been put under martial law by the Governor; and he had proclaimed a levy en masse of all persons between eighteen and fifty years of age, to "destroy and exterminate these most barbarous and treacherous savages, who for the moment are formidable." Troops had already left Cape Town for the mouth of the Buffalo River, on which King William's Town is situated; and levies of volunteers, promptly collected by the offer of liberal bounties, hastened to the scene of contest. It is reiterated also in the latest accounts, that Pato with his important tribe is decidedly friendly to us; and it was expected that native aid would march down to our assistance from the Natal colony. There was an immense concourse of settlers, who have lost all their cattle and crops, at Graham's Town; and the Caffres had advanced in their depredations to within a mile and a half of that town: but the general feeling was more revengeful than alarmed; it was thought that the greatest reverse had already been suffered, and that "if the Burghers were allowed to act for themselves, they would settle the war for good." The "Burgher Levies"—that is, the colonists who are called upon by the Governor to rise en masse to aid the troops—are said to have an invincible repugnance to serve under the immediate command of military officers; and the Committee of Public Safety of Port Elizabeth, with the principal inhabitants of that place, and of Mancazana, Somerset, and Uitenhage, have signed requisitions to Sir Andries Stockenstrom, calling upon him to return to the frontier, which he had just left with the intention of proceeding on his mission to England, and to resume the office of General Commandant of all the "Burgher and Native Levies," in which capacity he performed signal service in the last Caffre war.

AMERICA.

The non-arrival of the "Atlantic," which had put back into an Irish port much damaged, deprived us of news last week; the companies not having a sufficient number of steam-ships to maintain a weekly transit if only one be laid up. The news of her safety was received in New York with remarkable demonstrations of joy.

The arrears of intelligence are of a very exciting nature. Boston has been the scene of disturbances which President Fillmore has thought to demand his direct intervention. The following particulars we take from the *New York Tribune* of February 22nd:—

About noon on Saturday last, an alleged fugitive slave, named "Shadrach," was arrested by the U. S. Marshal, at the Cornhill Coffee-house, upon a declaration that the former belonged to John De Bree, Purser U. S. N. residing at Norfolk, Va., whence he escaped in 1850. The counsel for defence asked for a postponement, in order to obtain necessary evidence. The documents identifying Shadrach were then read by the counsel for claimant, and the case was postponed to Tuesday. The court-room was then cleared, Shadrach remaining in the court-room in custody of the U. S. Deputy-Marshall, Mr. Riley, and his assistants; since, by a law of the State, the use of the jail is forbidden for the confinement of a prisoner under the fugitive slave process. The counsel for the prisoner also remained for the purpose of consultation, but just as they were leaving, the doors, which had been locked, were suddenly burst open by a mob of negroes, the officers guarding them kicked, cuffed, and knocked about in every direction, and, notwithstanding the resistance of a posse of about twenty strong

upon the inside, the prisoner was seized and carried off in triumph. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that no defence could be made. It is said that the negroes were not armed, but reports vary. [Other accounts say, that the door was purposely left open, and the marshal merely hustled].

The fugitive was rapidly hurried through the streets, and finally secreted in a remote part of the city. In the evening, he was carried off in a covered wagon [and has since reached Montreal]. The excitement in Boston, on account of these proceedings, was very great. Mr. Riley, U. S. Deputy Marshal; Mr. Tukey, the City Marshal; and Mayor Bigelow, each published explanatory letters, in relation to the affair. On Monday, Messrs. Charles G. Davis, a young Boston lawyer, and Elizur Wright, editor of the *Commonwealth*, were arrested on a charge of aiding Shadrach's escape, and held to bail in the sum of 3,000 dollars each. Their examination before U. S. Commissioner Hallett was commenced on Tuesday, and resulted in Wright's being bound over for trial. The announcement of this case produced a great excitement in Washington. A conference of the Cabinet was immediately called, and on Tuesday afternoon, the President issued a Special Message in relation to the subject.

The message was, of course, enforcing the law. It is magniloquent in style, and bears beneath the President's, the honoured name of "Daniel Webster, Secretary of State." A number of negroes have been arrested, and the city officers are subjected to scrutiny. The affair has called forth a sharp debate in the Senate, that body resolving, on Mr. Clay's motion, to request from the President a narrative of what had transpired. Mr. Clay eulogized the message that was accordingly delivered—Mr. Holt declared that the President had rendered himself ridiculous.

George Thompson was announced to lecture at Springfield, Massachusetts, on Monday evening (the 18th ult.), when handbills were immediately issued, calling on the inhabitants to mob him. A large crowd assembled in the evening, bonfires were kindled, and Mr. Thompson burned in effigy. The Selectmen of the city gave notice that they would be responsible for no damage done to the building in which he was to speak, whereupon the owners closed it against him. On the following morning he succeeded in getting a room which would hold about 200 persons, and lectured under the protection of the sheriff and police. This affair has also occupied Congress. Mr. Clay, Mr. Cass, and other senators abusing him vehemently; the senator from Iowa describing him as "that miscreant insidious monster." On the other hand, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, introduced a resolution that the President be requested to inform this house whether Mr. Thompson, a subject of the British crown, and a member of the British Parliament, has been recently grossly insulted in Springfield, and his personal liberty literally endangered, by citizens of that state, in violation of treaty stipulations with the British government.

The Senate is still engaged upon the Cheap Postage Bill.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated at New York on Feb. 22, with great pomp. All the public buildings were adorned with flags, and a procession, composed of all the militia forces and the officers of the benevolent institutions, accompanied by the great majority of the population, perambulated the city. Mr. Foote delivered a eulogistic oration upon Washington in the evening to an immense crowd.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A long-expected decree, making changes in the appointments of French prefects has appeared in the *Moniteur*. Twenty-one prefects are changed, but of this number only eight are removed from the prefectorial rank, the rest being transposed to other departments.

The Minister of the Interior has laid before the Committee charged with examining the different propositions for abrogating or revising the election-law of May, 1850, a summary of the effect of that law on the franchise. The electors inscribed on the 31st March, 1850, in execution of the law of 15th March, 1849, were 9,618,057; those inscribed on the lists in execution of the law of 15th May were 6,809,281—a diminution of thirty per cent.; those inscribed on the lists closed in September last (those for the Isle de Vilaine excepted) are 6,711,186.

Letters from Paris say, "An English journal, under the title of the *Parisian*, is about to be published weekly. Its design is to familiarize the British public with the progress of the French nation in literature and science. The names of several distinguished persons in both countries appear amongst the contributors."

The *Times* correspondent is told that the Pope complains of having been deceived by his English advisers, who urged the late ecclesiastical measures in England. The correspondent would not wonder if the large majority in the House of Commons for Lord John Russell's bill strengthened the Pope's project of abdication.

A decree has appeared in the Neapolitan official journal which forbids persons to apply for arms for sporting purposes. This act anticipates the removal of troops; who, it is said, will march to the Roman frontier.

In Palermo and Messina the Government ordered the people to be gay during the late carnival. A Messina letter states:—"The carriages with masks were protected on either side by soldiers, and mobs of boys employed to follow, shouting, 'Long live the King.' The people did not, and could not, join in the forced festivities, although every effort was made to induce them to do so." The whole island is in a state of siege.

The Neapolitan authorities refuse their subjects passports to England during the Great Exhibition. The preaching of Gavazzi is said to be the reason—but we are to expect herds of police-spies.

The Duke of Osuna has backed eight of his horses to go from Aranjuez to Madrid in less time than the best engine of the company; but as the engine is an English one the bet is considered excessively rash. The Belgian engines on the line are deemed very inferior to the English.

At the Carmelite convent at Pontoise, a picture by Murillo, called "Jesus Pasteur," has recently been discovered. The painting is of great beauty, and belongs to the Abbé Trou, almoner of the Carmelites.

Great sensation has been lately caused at Florence by an intended duel with pistols between two countesses, in consequence of a political dispute. One of these ladies had taken an active part in the war of Italian independence, and the other is a fair daughter of the North, whose name is well known in the diplomatic world. The combatants were on the ground, and the pistols charged, when fortunately their husbands arrived, and put a stop to the affair.

An ordonnance has been transmitted by the Austrian Government to all the lieutenancies of the parts of the empire which are still in a state of siege, directing that no journal shall be allowed to mention, even incidentally, the titles of prohibited works or pamphlets at present secretly circulating among the public notwithstanding the vigilance of the police.

At the last Court ball at Vienna, a lady belonging to a high noble family, refused, rather disdainfully, to dance with a young officer, decorated, but not noble. The Emperor, observing what had taken place, exchanged a few words with his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, and then, addressing the young officer, said: "My mother wishes to waltz with you."

The University of Berlin has recently established a class of Stenography, to which Dr. Michaelis, a reporter of the Second Chamber, has been appointed professor. This is, we believe, the first instance of the useful art of the short-hand writer being so honoured. M. Flocon—one of the members of the French Provisional Government—proposed, it is true, that Stenography should form part of public instruction in France—but this proposal was rejected.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 21st ultimo, states that, on the joint proposition of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Historical and Philological Society of that city, the Russian Government has decided that the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire, which, according to the historians of that country, dates from the year 852, shall be celebrated next year with the greatest pomp in all the cities and large towns of the European and Asiatic provinces of Russia.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Science, in Stockholm, Mr. Erdman gave important information of a discovery in the neighbourhood of Nora, which may be of incalculable value. A large supply of beautiful white marble has been opened up there; the specimens shown were similar to the Carrara marble, and give the promise that not only sculptors may find suitable blocks without sending to Italy, but that Sweden may be enabled to furnish other lands with a supply.

Rangoon, the greatest river port and the chief commercial entrepôt of the Burmese empire, was ravaged on the 28th December by a fire which destroyed nearly the whole of the town, and a vast quantity of shipping. Some accounts estimate the loss at above half a million sterling.

The Washington Monument, now in process of erection at New York, is to be five hundred feet high, fifty-five feet square at the base, and thirty-three feet square at the top. It is now seventy-six feet high, and has cost 12,000 dollars, having taken two years to bring it to its present elevation.

The coloured people of Trinidad, and other parts of the West Indies, have held meetings in condemnation of the American Fugitive Slave Bill, and have actually opened a subscription for the fugitives.

The cholera has disappeared in Havana and in St. Jago de Cuba, but it still exists in some districts in the Island of Cuba and Guadalupe.

Fought for by Friends.—A curious contest is going on at Liverpool, over a body of refugees from Hungary, which arrived on Monday week, in the "Arpia," a Sardinian merchant-vessel. They are in number 262; of which 10 are natives of Hungary, 5 of Germany, Bohemia, and Italy, 247 of Poland. The Poles are the remnant of the Polish Legion in Hungary under General Wysocki, of whom more than a thousand were confined at Schumla. Among the friends of this residuary band there are two parties—one wishing them to go on to America, the other wishing them to stop for a limited time in England, in order that they may have a chance of returning to their native country. The American project is favoured by the British Government, which offers to each emigrant a bonus of £8 if he will proceed. It is alleged by the other party, that in this course the British Government is subservient to the Absolutist party on the Continent, which desires that the Poles should be carried off as far as possible. The favourers of the American project have the advantage of constituted authority on their side; but the opposite party have defeated an attempt to exclude them from access to the exiles.

WESTMINSTER ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The following *jeu d'esprit* is given by the *Daily News* of Monday in the columns appropriated to law and police intelligence:—

John Russell, engine-driver on the Victoria Railroad, described in the calendar as "read well, writes imperfectly," was put to the bar charged with deserting the service of the company under very aggravated circumstances.

It appeared that the prisoner, who is a married man, with a small family, had been in the company's service for many years, and, up to the last few months, was generally considered one of the best drivers on the line, although some of the passengers complained that he was not quite fast enough. In the course of last autumn, however, he got into a great state of excitement about some foreign cattle which had strayed on to the line, and actually attempted to run down a bull of an improved breed, which had recently been imported from Italy, and on which the owner placed great value. Not content with this extraordinary conduct, he proceeded to write a letter containing matter of a threatening and abusive description, which was supposed to be intended for the importer of the cattle. He was indicted on this charge; but it was found on examination that the letter was so badly written that it was impossible to prove whom it was intended for, and on this ground the prosecution broke down.

The indictment, however, and the anxiety attendant thereupon, had an injurious effect on the prisoner's health, and at length his reason seems to have partially given way. Last Thursday week, a large number of the persons who generally travelled by the train which he drove, the parliamentary one, refused to accompany him, alleging that they could go faster by the King's highway, and he was left with a very small number indeed of his usual passengers, and some of those who remained expressed distrust of his ability in no very measured terms.

This affected him so much, that without giving any warning to the stoker and guard, he jumped off the tender and refused to proceed.

The local superintendent being at a loss to supply his place, sent for a man, whose real name we could not learn, but who went by the sobriquet of Lord Tambolt, who had been fireman on the opposition line, but who had left it to drive a cross country coach, called the "Derby Dilly." To this man there were grave objections on the score of his rashness, but he was the only person in the station who had ever been on a tender, and it was thought that he was too much inclined to work the reversing forks. However, he undertook to do the work if he could secure a man called "Liverpool Bill" for his fireman. It appeared, however, that this personage had got a place on the unfinished line from Oxford to Rome, and that he was supposed to be not far off the latter place. This was fatal to the plan, and although a Jew boy, named Ben, who sold oranges and penknives at the station, volunteered his services, the passengers one and all refused to go if he were taken on the tender.

The superintendent again reasoned with Russell, who, however, was unable to find a stoker, the only person he applied to having refused, because he was afraid Russell would upset the train by his habit of running over stray cattle. A second time the Russian nobleman was sent for, but a second time he refused to take the post, on the ground that what he wanted was not occasional employment, but a fixed duty, without which he did not wish to drive a train again. Upon this, the superintendent, driven to despair, sent for an old Waterloo man, who was on the railway police, and charged him with Russell, desiring him to insist on his driving the train to the end of its journey, and then giving him into custody.

Such was the statement of the counsel for the prosecution; and the case having been gone into, and evidence brought which substantiated the facts, in consideration of the prisoner's family and previous respectability he was recommended to mercy. The learned judge then sentenced him to a week's imprisonment; and we understand that the superintendent has intimated his intention of taking him on again at the conclusion of his sentence, as under the circumstances he thought he was not much to blame.

THE COST OF THE CAFFRE WAR.—An esteemed correspondent sends us the following draft of a petition to the House of Commons against saddling the people of this country with the costs of a Colonial Office war:—

To the honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned sheweth,—

That your petitioner has heard, with great regret, but not with astonishment, of the outbreak in Caffraria.

That your petitioner feels it would be unjust that the people of this country should be taxed for the wars in Caffraria.

That your petitioner, at the same time, feels that the people at the Cape of Good Hope should not be subjected to the inconveniences, the losses, and the horrors of a war, brought on by officials, over whose conduct they have little or no control.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honourable House that a proper representative government be given to the residents at the Cape; so that if they have to war, it may be from causes with the production of which they are directly concerned.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

AMERICAN PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

—We inspected a day or two since, a very unique present to the Prince of Wales, consisting of a pair of superb sculls or oars, enclosed in a case of black walnut, exquisitely fashioned. The mountings are very costly, and the weight of silver attached to them is about eighty ounces. An inscription on a silver plate indicates the presentation. The sculls will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace during the summer, and cannot fail to attract much attention. Accompanying them will be a highly-finished oar, thirty-six feet long, and two Lilliputian sculls of the size of pens. The wood is white ash, manufactured by Mr. Page, of New York.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

THE ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAX MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Thursday evening a meeting, convened by the new Association for Promoting the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge, was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The spacious building was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. There could not have been less than two thousand persons fitted closely together in the area of the hall, and five hundred more on the platform and orchestra. Amongst the more prominent of the latter were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., Professor Key, Edward Miall, Esq., and J. Cassell, Esq.

Professor HAWITT KEY took the chair, and expressed his regret that Mr. Grote, who had done so much as a scholar and politician for the education of the people, was not present to occupy that post. He was, however, himself an ardent friend to popular education as Mr. Grote or any one present; and for the last thirty years had been an opponent of the laws which the meeting was about to consider. He read letters from Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., and Mr. Scholefield, regretting absence from indisposition and other causes.

JOHN CASSELL, Esq., moved the first resolution. He illustrated the operation of the paper and advertisement duties and the penny stamp, by his own experience and that of the Messrs. Chambers. He showed that if these burdens were removed, every man might have his own newspaper to read at his fireside, instead of being able to see it only at the public-house or coffee-room—there would be ten newspapers for every one now existing—and he would himself undertake to start a penny daily paper with a circulation of fifty thousand [cheers]. He referred to the suppression of the *Norwich Reformer*, and the threatened prosecution of the *Freeholder*, for publishing unstamped political news; and contrasted the hundred thousand a year which the Government gave for education, with the million which they took from the people's means of self-instruction by these taxes on knowledge. He concluded by moving:—

That all taxes which impede the diffusion of knowledge are highly injurious to the public interest, and are most impolitic sources of revenue, and that their retention by the Legislature, is utterly inconsistent with the opinion now universally professed in favour of popular education.

Mr. EDWARD MIALL seconded the resolution, but owing to the weakness left by recent indisposition, in only a few words. He expressed his hearty concurrence with the movement; and congratulated the meeting upon the auspicious time at which they were assembled. Events had reduced the budget to a state of liquefaction [laughter], in which it was melted down to its original elements, and had to be cast in a new mould. While the Chancellor of the Exchequer was pondering, he hoped the present meeting would be able to set the stamp of its purpose upon his new budget [loud cheers].

A gentleman upon the platform here produced a copy of the *New York Tribune*, a daily paper published at two cents (one penny). There were, he said, from fifteen to twenty newspapers published in New York every day. Almost every village had its newspaper; and the consequence was, that the people of the United States were well educated and instructed, and their rulers rose up from the humblest stations in society.

Mr. G. H. LEWES (the author), seconded the resolution. It was said, that to remove the stamp duty upon newspapers would be to make that class of literature "low." But the objection seemed to him to be founded upon that eternal "snobism" of the English character that made everything "low" that was not exclusive [cheers]. As a literary man, he was not afraid of competition. Swift had a story of a spider that thought the world was coming to an end when its web was brushed away by the house-maid; but the fact was, the apartment was much cleaner in consequence, and the flies were certainly much the safer [cheers]. They were told that a good case might be made out against every tax; but the taxes on knowledge struck at the root of all other taxes, for the removal of these taxes would so far diffuse political knowledge, and would so democratize the House of Commons, that the people would take care they were not more taxed than was necessary for the wants of the nation [cheers]. In one of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's plays, a cockney who was twitted on the subject of English taxes by a Frenchman, replied, "Taxes! we have no taxes in England; we have duties, indeed, but duties are pleasures" [laughter]. He (Mr. Lewes) would advocate a little stoicism in this matter. Let them not be epicureans—certainly not in taxes [cheers].

Mr. COOPER then rose, amidst great and prolonged applause, to support the resolution. He said, that the part he had to take on this question in another place, rendered it necessary that he should be rather a hearer than a speaker. He congratulated this great meeting that it had assembled to promote the abolition, not of any tax on the physical comforts of life, or any article of sensual gratification—such as tobacco or malt, but of the taxes on knowledge [cheers].

It is highly honourable to the people, and especially to the working classes—of whom I see so many present—that they come here, not to protest against the continuance of a tax on any sensual luxuries, or anything pleasing to the physical palate, but to obtain free access to the means of mental enlightenment. It is a fact that ought to fall heavily on those who possess political power in this country, that the masses cry out for knowledge, and proclaim the Government as the obstacle to its attainment [hear, hear]. It falls as an indictment upon the controllers of the State for their policy of compulsory ignorance [loud cheers]. I have

occasionally taken part in questions of education; and I look upon this as a question of education, and rejoices that we have for our Chairman this evening a gentleman who is a distinguished educator [cheers]. Whatever disputes there may be about education, whether it should be of this nature or of that, whether the Government should assist education, whether the education given should be solely secular, or secular combined with religious instruction [series of "No, no!"]—these may be very fair matters for discussion; but I think there hardly will be found a person to say that the Government can justify itself in being an impediment to the diffusion of knowledge [hear, hear]. The taxes on knowledge may be said to be in number three—the tax on paper, the tax on advertisements, and the tax in the way of stamp on the paper [hear, hear]. Now, I think I am not misinterpreting the motives of the great majority here when I say, that that tax which predominates over all the others, and which in your minds amounts to the greatest grievance, is the penny stamp on newspapers [great cheering]. The excise duty on paper is bad in itself [hear, hear]. It lays the man of business open to a system of espionage—enhances the price of paper—and when it comes to the hands of the printer necessarily causes an additional charge to the final buyer. But the penny stamp is objectionable in another way. It yields so paltry an amount, that when you consider the political instruction of twenty six millions of persons is impeded by a tax which in the net does not exceed £180,000, it becomes open to the suspicion whether at all it is maintained for purposes of revenue [loud cheers]. The total yield to the revenue is about £350,000—about sixty or eighty millions of newspapers passing through the Post-office in the course of the year. What we propose is this—that all newspapers that go by post should have a Queen's head stamp, the same as a letter; but that any individual should be allowed to print a newspaper without the stamp [hear, hear]. If Mr. Hume were here he would tell you, as he told me, in his belief, this plan would lead to no loss whatever; in fact, that as much would be contributed by the Queen's-head stamp as is at present [hear, hear]. But whether or not—whether it is £150,000 or £200,000 per year that would be lost—the amount is so insignificant that it should not be an obstacle for a moment. Then again, if you are printing a newspaper at the extremity of North Wales—although you may have bought the paper in a manufactory within half a mile of where you are printing it—you must send it to Manchester to have it stamped ["Shame, shame"]. If in Cornwall, you must, in the same way, send it to London to be stamped. There is another obstacle which seems contrived to make the newspaper profession as troublesome as possible, and which is, that each newspaper must have its own dye. The consequence is, each newspaper proprietor must have a large quantity of paper on hand. If he should wish to get out of business, he cannot sell off his stock; or, if short in quantity, he cannot borrow from another proprietor. He must, therefore, have a large stock of paper on hand, and leave himself open to all the embarrassments consequent on fluctuations in the paper market [hear, hear]. Now, here is a newspaper (holding up a large and closely-printed sheet), and we ought to be obliged to the American gentleman who brought it here—a paper which only cost one penny in New York [hear, hear]. Why cannot we in London, with two-and-a-half millions of customers at our doors, print and publish a paper as cheap as they can in New York? [hear, hear.] Everything else you manufacture you produce at a less cost than the Americans, and send your manufactures, your woollens and cottons, and other productions, back to New York, after paying the expense of freight together with some 20 or 30 per cent. import duty [hear, hear]. What is the cause of it? Your printers are not better paid; the rags, of which your paper is made, do not cost more; reporting talent and general literary ability is to be had at as cheap a rate here as in America. It is because of the taxation which the Government lays upon you [hear, hear]. Now, mark the effect of this upon the interests of that most numerous class of the community—the working people; and you will perceive they have no daily paper [hear, hear]. The daily press exists only in London; and I assert that that daily press is not the exponent of the wants and interests of the working classes [loud cheers]. The working classes, and the great mass of the shopkeeping class of this country, cannot afford fivepence daily for a newspaper [hear, hear]. It is a luxury confined to the better portion of the middle and the upper class. Let no person say we are making random assertions in saying that the daily press does not represent the politics of the great mass of the community [hear]. Compare the politics of the daily and weekly press. What weekly paper in London could live at all on the politics of the *Morning Herald*, or of the *Morning Post*? [hear, hear, and laughter.] The weekly press, we all know, is patronised mainly by the classes who are excluded from all care by the daily press; and if they had the means of supporting a daily press, they would have their opinions reflected therein in the same way as in the weekly press [hear, hear]. Let not the high-priced newspapers think that we contemplate by the taking away of the stamp-duty any injury or harm to them. I complain not that daily press exists at the price of 6d.; but I say let us have a daily press that the rest of the community can have also [hear, hear]. See what an exception the daily press is to every other article exhibited for sale in this great metropolis. You can have a dictionary for a shilling or a guinea, or for any intermediate price. If a man is a smoker he can have a farthing puff of smoke [laughter]—or if he be inclined to waste his money in that way he can have a fourpenny cigar [hear, hear]. He can have a hat, a coat, or shoes at any and every price; but if he should want a daily paper, why he must give the magical fivepence for it—no more, no less [laughter and cheers]. I have no doubt that a penny daily press, when you obtain it—if not quite so fascinating in style, or learned in diction, as the dearer journal, will be as honest and as straightforward in its purpose [cheers]. But it is the fashion to assume that anything printed at a cheap rate must be immoral [no, no]. The *Working Man's Friend* is as precise in its tone as any high-priced novel; and *Chambers's Journal* is the expositor of the soundest morality [cheers]. I maintain the taste of the great mass of the community is a wholesome and a pure taste [hear, hear]. If I want to find a meretricious taste I do not go to the lower classes; I go upwards [hear, hear]. I go into a theatre, and look at the gallery, where the "gods" preside [laughter]—there I shall be certain to hear as ready and enthusiastic

responses to every noble and thrilling sentiment uttered by the mimic impersonators of Shakespeare's characters as I should from the occupants of the dress circle [hear, hear]. It was a wise remark of a great man—Montesquieu—that, "though mankind may be reprobates in detail, they are moralists in the gross." If you give the fullest competition in miscellaneous literature—if you make it unshackled and free as air—you will find that the great mass will only patronise that which preaches the soundest morality [hear, hear]. I do not stand here in antagonism to the interests of existing newspapers. My belief is, and I found it on the experience of printing on cotton, that you may take off every tax from the newspaper, and those engaged in the business will possess the largest share of the advantage. The penny papers in New York are not the most valuable. If you want to see a paper with some 1,500 advertisements, it is not a penny paper, but a dear one, you will have to call for; so that you may have all prices together, and they will all prosper [hear, hear]. It is monopoly in newspapers that is caused by these fiscal burdens. Wherever you have an exciseman interfering with duties, you will find a monopoly, a congestion of capital—a narrowing of the field of operation, so that he who has got possession will strive desperately to maintain it, and it is the more difficult for another to compete with him. With regard to the advertisement duty, its abolition is a *sine qua non* for the prosperity of cheap newspapers [cheers]. No press is free till you remove all duties. No tax should be allowed to interfere with the progress of the printing-press. I would do for the press what we have done for corn [loud cheers]. And I will only add that you will find me, as in corn, a free-trader also in knowledge. [The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.]

Mr. JOHN SHAW rose near the platform, and persisted, amidst great interruption, in assuring the meeting that they would never obtain the repeal of these taxes till they possessed universal suffrage; but he offered no opposition to the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. HICKSON, who was introduced as the editor of the *Westminster Review*, moved the second resolution:—

That the excise on paper, the tax on advertisements, and the stamp on newspapers, though apparently unconnected taxes, are in reality parts of one system, which restricts the freedom of the press by hampering it with fiscal burdens.

He had not anticipated meeting them to-night, but he had received that morning a communication from a friend of his now abroad, in the shape of a check for £100 on behalf of the objects for which they were now assembled [loud cheers]. This donation was from Mr. Edward Lombe, a liberal Norfolk landowner, the donor of £500 to the National Public School Association (and the munificent founder of the People's College at Norwich). Mr. Hickson urged metropolitan and provincial editors and sub-editors, and journeymen compositors, to make this question especially their own; and to obtain a pledge from candidates at a general election—which might not be far off.

Dr. LEE seconded the resolution: he wished it had included the duty upon foreign books and the ocean penny postage.

Mr. EDWARD EDWARDS (a working printer) supported the resolution, and contended that the existing morning papers would not diminish in circulation in consequence of the issue of a daily penny newspaper. The *Times* would save £17,000 a year, paper duty, which could be devoted to giving more extensive employment in every department of literature. At present the printers in the three kingdoms amounted to about 12,000; but he was certain that, were these taxes repealed, before seven years double that number of compositors would find active and remunerating employment [hear, hear]. If the people were better educated, the Government of the country would not be bandied about from Mr. A. to Mr. B., but they would have such men to form their cabinets as they had before them [cheers]—men like Mr. Cobden and Mr. Milner Gibson, who possessed the confidence of the people [immense applause].

Mr. MILNER GIBSON supported the resolution. In the course of his able speech, he observed, that he was told the paper duty did not interfere with works for which an extensive circulation was required; but the Government allowed a drawback on the paper used in printing the *Bible* and *Prayer-book*, in order to extend their circulation [hear, hear]. An extended circulation was the effect of that remission of duty; but, when the same argument was to be applied to other cases, they were told that the duty on paper in a book was so small that it had no effect [hear, hear, and laughter]. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was going to produce a new budget—and the Government had now an opportunity, having just gone through the *Gazette* [laughter], of coming forth with a first-class certificate [cheers and laughter]—if they would include in the new budget the repeal of the taxes on knowledge [cheers]. Whether the Government had settled the budget or not, he should submit to the House of Commons whether they were to make a permanent source of revenue from taxes which impeded the diffusion of knowledge [cheers]. If supported by meetings like this in other parts of the country, he hoped to see the shackles struck from off the press, so that they could dilate with truth on the freedom of the English press [loud cheers].

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. COLLETT, seconded by Mr. HOLYOAKE, the following resolution was also carried, and the meeting separated a little before midnight:—

That by allowing a number of registered newspapers to circulate a portion of their impression without stamp, and denying the same privilege to others; and by permitting news and political comments to be inserted in the unstamped publications of the metropolis, while suppressing similar publications in the country, the Board of Inland Revenue has invested itself with the powers of a censorship equally foreign to the laws of the land and the feelings of the people of this country.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY
AND
FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The second of the series of monthly soirees, held by this Association at the London Tavern, came off on Monday evening, with great success. The company began to assemble at half-past five, though the chair was not to be taken till seven; and such as chose, were served with tea and coffee in the side apartments. The large room was quickly crowded to excess, a large proportion of the audience being ladies—had the weather not been so unfavourable, many must have been disappointed of obtaining admission. A lecture by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P. for Oldham, on "The true spirit of Reform," was the great attraction of the evening.

At the time announced, the chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walmsley, and the musical performers opened the proceedings with the "People's Anthem." The Chairman then briefly addressed the audience, and introduced

Mr. W. J. Fox, amidst great applause. He said that when the plan of these meetings was first mentioned to him, he at once declared his willingness to co-operate. It brought out a variety of talent and illustration, in obedience to a common purpose. The *Times*, indeed, might say, of each of these soirees as of their annual meeting—it was "the usual thing" [laughter]. But uniformity of grievance naturally led to monotony of complaint,—continuity of wrong produced continuity of remonstrance; and if such meetings became "the usual thing" it would be very "unusual" if redress was long withheld from them [loud cheers]. All great principles, when first introduced, were imperfectly applied. It was so in mechanism and in the use of steam, and where was the wonder if it was so with representative governments—the peculiarity of modern civilization—the history of which was also the history of protests against its partiality, and efforts for its improvement. From age to age, of our history, there had been the unrepresented—but they had never ceased to struggle for enfranchisement—never, from the time when Simon de Montfort called the Commons together, up to the French Revolution, when all topics were absorbed in the alarm of the prelatical and aristocratical world for the altar and the throne—by which they meant tithes and taxes [loud cheers and laughter].

Succeeding to these principles and to this contest, could we allow that the Reform Bill was a final adjudication of the question? He pointed out that by that Reform Bill, as it at first stood, a variety of questions—the ballot and the duration of Parliaments—were reserved for decision at the first convenient season. The notion of its being a final settlement seemed now given up, but it appeared that the measure promised was not to be founded upon any wider basis than the Reform Bill, which had been described as a compact between Whigs and Tories. But who gave Whigs and Tories the right to barter away the rights of the people? [cheers.] The Whigs said they gave the people the Reform Bill; but it was the people who gave the Reform Bill to the Whigs [great cheering]. The support which the working classes gave the middle classes on that occasion was an implied pledge that when the question of their rights came on for discussion the middle classes would give them their support. Shame to the middle classes that the pledge was not kept! [renewed cheering.] He did not profess entire satisfaction with Mr. Hume's measure—it would leave unenfranchised half a million who had a perfect right to the suffrage; but it would add 3,000,000 voters to the constituency, and what power could stand against that? He called on Reformers from one end of the country to the other, imitating the example which had been set by the Chartists of Manchester, to make an end of differences, and to unite in the common object of obtaining a wider representation. He read and commented upon, with great effect, the passage in Lord John Russell's recent speech, in which he limited the suffrage within the bounds of safety to the monarchy, an hereditary legislature, and an established church. He taunted the Whigs with their old toast—"The Sovereignty of the People," and claimed for that sovereignty the absolute right to deal with the questions of the Established Church and of a hereditary peerage, and even of royalty itself, should it ever forfeit its claims to immunity by invading the privileges of the subject. He would be glad, however, to find Lord J. Russell doing anything—was glad that he had found out his blunder of "finality." He now wanted to see in the maintenance and prosecution of this noble cause a spirit and demeanour worthy of its nobleness—a contempt of party tactics, and avoidance of rude clamour. Mr. Disraeli was wont to boast of the traditions of his party—but had not we also our traditions? Yes! ours were the names of Milton and Locke—ours the warriors of the Commonwealth and the martyrs of the Restoration [great applause]. We were called destructives, but all we desired had its foundations deep in the past. There was not a thing for which we now sought for which we had not a precedent. Annual parliaments, the vote by ballot, and manhood suffrage, had existed before, and we only asked that they should be revived, fairly developed, and applied to the condition of the present generation [cheers]. And we had a future too—a future though seen through a long perspective, grand and glorious—a time when every minor interest would be absorbed in the common good, and when a self-governed nation, clearly apprehensive of its own welfare, would be safe both against internal oppression and foreign invasion; when the burden of taxation would be lightened, the pressure removed

from the springs of industry, & a feeling of fraternity take the place of the rivalries of churches, and talent and character fill their proper position in the world and occupy the seats of political power however humble their origin [loud cheers]. Exhorting his hearers to show themselves deserving of an extended franchise, and thereby hasten, aggrandize, and render more beneficent, the moment of victory, he resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The oration—for such the elaborate diction and sustained eloquence of the speaker entitle his address to be called—did not occupy an hour; the orator's strength evidently failing him. Mr. SKELLS moved, and Mr. C. GILPIN seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer; which having been carried with great enthusiasm, Mr. Fox again rose, and alluded to the present condition of the continental nations. We English reformers had sympathies for the patriot, wherever his dungeon—for the martyr to his virtues, wherever they were expiated. He would emphatically warn the people against an imminent danger. The Septennial Act was passed and maintained by the Whigs by means of a panic about the Pretender and the Pope—the latter was now as much a bugbear as ever the former had been [loud applause]. At that very hour, a Church clergyman, side by side with a Methodist minister, was haranguing "the Protestants" of Manchester, in order to fling out Milner Gibson and John Bright at the next election (a burst of indignation instantly followed the announcement). The same thing would be attempted in many a liberal constituency—let true Reformers, then, be ready with men and money for the battle, whenever it might come; and Heaven give them victory [great cheering].

The hon. member and Sir Joshua Walmsley then took their departure for the House of Commons; Mr. SERLE succeeding to the chair. After one or two other speeches, and musical performances, the assembly broke up.

THE PARISH OF ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH, has set the good example of holding a meeting to petition for the extension of the suffrage.

THE LAMBETH RAGGED-SCHOOLS.—MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Wednesday last having been appointed for the opening by public meeting of the newly-erected Lambeth Ragged-schools, crowds of persons, of both sexes and of all ranks, assembled at the building between one and two o'clock. The occasion was one of no ordinary occurrence, seeing that these schools, the largest of the kind in the metropolis, and by far the most spacious and elegant, have been built at the sole expense of Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, Esq., of Caron-place, South Lambeth, at the cost of £10,000, in addition to which the benevolent donor has invested the sum of £4,000 in the funds, the interest of which is to keep the building in permanent repair. It is situated in an obscure street called Doughty-street, Lambeth-walk—a district where thousands of the most ragged and neglected children reside, and where squalid poverty may be met with in every direction. The building is of oblong construction, in the modern style of architecture. Its centre is elevated, and on either side are extensive wings—the one on the right being appropriated to the use of the boys, and that on the left to the girls. It is two lofty stories in height; the principal entrance is approached by a flight of steps; and the whole of the exterior is surrounded with substantial iron railings. The rooms in the wings are spacious, well ventilated, and are at night brilliantly illuminated with gas; the other rooms, of which there are several upstairs as well as on the basement story, are of smaller dimensions, and fitted up for the reception and training of infants. The building will altogether accommodate nearly 1,000 children; and it is intended that the schools shall be open the whole of the week, and on Sundays. The entire suite of rooms was thrown open for public inspection, and their remarkable neatness and adaptation elicited expressions of the warmest approval. The rear of the building, in which there are yards and washing-rooms for the pupils, is bounded by the arches of the South-Western Railway. In the centre of the front is engraven, over the portico, the following well-deserved inscription to the memory of the deceased wife of the munificent donor:—"Eliza Conjugis bene meritis ut impleret votum ad usum Egentissimorum, has aedes scholasticas posuit, dedit, dotavit Henricus B. H. Beaufoy, Maritus superstes Anno Domini MDCCCCL." The inscription under the sculpture at the back of the building is as follows:—"Those that do teach young babes do it with gentle means and easy tasks.—*Othello*, act 4, scene 2." Over each of the doors leading into the boys' and girls' principal school-rooms, marble tablets have been erected by the committee, which bear the subjoined testimony to the public and private worth of Mr. Beaufoy and his esteemed partner:—

This tablet is erected by the committee of the Lambeth Ragged Schools as a grateful record of the munificence of Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, Esq., of Caron-place, South Lambeth, by whom these schools have been built and endowed; and also in grateful remembrance of Eliza, his wife, whose unspeakable private worth has here a fit memorial, and whose benevolence and special kindness to poor children will live in the gratitude of generations who shall enjoy the benefits of these schools. "She strengtheneth her hand to the poor; yes, she stretcheth forth her hands to the needy."—Children arise up and call her blessed."—Prov., chap. xxxi., verses 20th and 28th.

Two public meetings were held simultaneously, one in either wing; Mr. W. Williams, M.P., and Lord Ashley, M.P., presiding. Addresses were delivered by ministers of the neighbourhood. From a statement read by the Secretary (Mr. F. Doulton), it appeared that subscriptions to the amount of £200 a year would be required.

EDINBURGH LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.

(From the *Edinburgh News*.)

The annual meeting of this society was held in Dr. French's church, on Wednesday evening last. William Miller, Esq., of Hope Park, occupied the chair, made a few introductory remarks on the object of the meeting, and called upon the secretary to read the annual report of the society. It detailed the means in operation for the dissemination of peace principles, and referred to the Peace Congress meeting at Frankfort, and the Peace bazaar held in London in July last, to which contributions to the amount of £200 were despatched from Edinburgh. It also stated, that peace societies had been formed in Perth, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Falkirk, &c. The balance in the Treasurer's hands was stated to amount to £12 12s. 1d.

JOHN WIGHAM, Esq., jun., moved the adoption of the report, and went on to remark upon the proceedings of the Peace Congress meeting at Frankfort, reading some extracts from the report of the proceedings published in the *Nonconformist*.

DR. RITCHIE seconded the approval of the report. He would not insult the audience by proving that peace was preferable to war. He asked, who would defend war? Would the soldier defend it? The soldier was the greatest sufferer by it; he was a complete slave; he had no power over his mind, body, or affections—the more he was an automaton the better soldier he made. He (Dr. Ritchie) had no objections that there should be soldiers, if they obeyed the precept, "Do violence to no man!" He did not care although they were numbered by millions, if they adhered to the Baptist's advice. But that is an impossibility. He knew no difference between the soldier and the butcher, except that the one is the butcher of mankind, and the last the butcher of the bestial portion of creation [applause]. The labouring classes toiled from morning till night, but what became of the profit of their labour? Why it went to uphold those who did nothing but evil, and that continually. In his young days, no man was considered brave and gallant but he who was a soldier, and no man was honourable except he wore an epaulette. His opinion now was the very reverse of all this. The peace movement was progressing, and it would advance until war, with all its horrors, was laid on the shelf side by side with cannibalism [applause].

REV. ANDREW ARTHUR proposed the second resolution, to the effect that war was opposed to the direct teaching of the Bible and the spirit of the age; that the Peace Congress meetings held on the continent had been highly successful in spreading a knowledge of the principles of peace; that they also hailed with delight the prospect of a peace meeting being held in London during the Exhibition, and would farther express the pleasure which they experienced in the presence of Elihu Burritt, the able and long-tried advocate of the peace movement.

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL seconded the resolution, which being carried,

ELIHU BURRITT rose to address the meeting, and was warmly received. He said he did not come prepared to make a speech, but he would present them with a few simple facts in relation to the movement. He hoped he might be permitted to assume that his hearers were convinced of the evils of war, and that they considered it necessary to commence proceedings for the termination of those evils. Great and successful as have been the meetings on the continent, and although the peace principles have been impressed on the minds of thousands, yet these did not please the popular taste. They had to reverse the entire education of the continental mind to gain the end of permanent and universal peace. The minds of those people have been educated in war; their prejudices required to be removed; and in order to effect that object the society had used every legitimate means within their reach. About a year ago the Peace Society undertook to reach some of the working-classes of Paris. Thirty thousand tracts were circulated in Paris among the working-classes, who received them with great eagerness, and read them attentively. He (Mr. Burritt) had received letters from some of the Parisian workmen, expressing their approval of the peace principles. The number of tracts was afterwards increased, but the circulation of them was stopped in consequence of a law being passed, proposing a tax on all printed sheets. The society then looked round for some other means of reaching the public mind, and succeeded in making an arrangement with Victor Hugo, editor of a daily paper in Paris, who agreed to insert an "olive leaf" at a sum considerably lower than the usual advertisement charge. Mr. Burritt, in the remainder of his speech, stated that arrangements had been entered into with various journals in Germany and Russia for the insertion every month of one of the Olive Leaves of the Peace Society, and he inferred that in this way their principles would meet the eye of one million persons, and the silent sowing of peace truths month by month, and year by year, would be productive of the most beneficial results. In reference to the ocean penny postage movement, he would state that during the present session of Parliament, a bill would be introduced on the question, and its promoters hoped it would be supported by the people. The nature of the scheme was, that the postage of a letter from any port in Great Britain to any port beyond the sea shall be one penny, and that sum merely for the transportation; so that in sending a letter to America from this country, one penny would be charged for inland postage, another penny for the transit across the ocean, and if the letter was wished to be fully paid, another penny would be charged—the whole sum amounting to threepence, which would pay for the

conveyance of a letter to the base of the Rocky Mountains. If this was too large a scheme, it might be proper to try the experiment in the English Channel. The sum charged for a letter from Edinburgh to Paris was 10d., and out of this 7d. was paid for its conveyance across the Channel—only twenty-two miles broad—while the land-carriage of a letter for seven hundred miles only cost 3d. He asked his audience if such rates were not out of all proportion. He begged, therefore, to urge his hearers to support a bill that would amend the foreign postal rates.

After an address from Mr. Crown, the Rev. JAMES EDWARDS proposed a vote of thanks to Elihu Burritt for its philanthropic labours, which being seconded by W. DUNCAN, Esq., S.S.C., was cordially responded to by the audience.

A vote of thanks being proposed and carried to the chairman, the meeting separated.

FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

The measure to be proposed by Mr. Locke King on this subject is as follows:—

A Bill to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of ten pounds.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the elective franchise to many of her Majesty's subjects who have not heretofore enjoyed the same: Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

1. That, from and after the passing of this act,^{*} every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy, as owner or tenant, any lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds, or for which he shall be liable to a clear yearly rent of not less than ten pounds, shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future parliament for the county, riding, parts, or division of the county in which such lands or tenements shall be respectively situate. Provided always that such lands or tenements be not situate within the limits of any city or borough now entitled to return a burgess or burgesses to parliament. Provided also that such occupier shall not be entitled so to vote, unless he be duly registered as such voter, and shall not be entitled to be so registered in any year unless he shall have occupied lands or tenements of such value or at such rent as aforesaid for one calendar month at least next before the last day of July in such year.

2. That the act passed in the second^{year} of King William the Fourth, to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales, and an act passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, to amend the law for the registration of persons entitled to vote, and to define certain rights of voting, and to regulate certain proceedings in the election of members to serve in parliament for England and Wales, and the present act, shall be construed as one act.

OUR COMMERCIAL POSITION.—On Thursday evening a lecture was delivered at the Assembly-room of the Lamb Tavern, Kingsland, by Thomas Dick, on the trade of the country and its present prosperity; in which he dissected the imports and exports of the two last years, 1849 and 1850, and showed that, while in the latter year our exports had increased to the extent of about seven millions sterling above that of the former, our imports had been very considerably diminished—to what amount in value he could not say, as this was not stated in the published reports; but he stated the decrease to be as follows:—

On Corn	about 1,300,000 qrs.
Sugar.....	56,000 cwt.
Provisions.....	100,000 cwt.
Cocoa.....	3,000,000 lbs.
Coffee.....	4,000,000 lbs.
Tea.....	8,000,000 lbs.
Spirits	9,000,000 gallons.
Cotton	810,000 cwt.
Wool	200,000 cwt.

As also a small diminution in raw silk, hemp, and flax. From these facts the lecturer argued the question of the present state of prosperity in trade being permanent and by a process of reasoning, which appeared perfectly satisfactory at the moment showed that it was impossible exports could continue to the same extent since imports were so diminished. The course he adopted was, first, to prove that our imports were exclusively regulated by the power of consumption at home, on the principle that no man purchases anything but for the purpose of applying it either for use or ornament. The case, he said, was precisely the same with a nation. No goods of any kind were ever imported into a country for the purpose of being laid up in warehouses to rot. He proceeded to show, that as all trade resolves itself into barter—the giving of one kind of goods and receiving another in return—it was clear that the extent of our exports could be regulated by nothing else but our imports. No demands from abroad—no new markets—could change this condition. He, therefore, scouted the idea of a nation continuing to export more goods than it imported, and showed that returns of some kind must be had for the property sent away, and that of necessity these returns must be made in the shape of either such goods as the country required, or in gold; and contended that, if in the latter, gold was of no real use to us, till it had been again exported to purchase such other articles as the people could consume. The audience was not large; but those present appeared to be deeply interested. The most marked attention was given to the argument, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

* The words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in committee.

GAVAZZI ON CLERICAL CELIBACY.

The Princess's Concert Hall has assumed the novel character of a meeting-house for expatriated heretics. Last Sunday, the "Italian congregation," which assembled in the afternoon, if possible more numerous than ever, was succeeded in the evening by a German assembly scarcely less numerous, anxious to hear the famous Johannes Ronge, the denouncer of the holy coat of Treves, and now, it is said, an apostle of Rationalism in religion and Socialism in politics. The *Daily News* confines its report of these highly interesting proceedings to Father Gavazzi's tenth oration, the subject of which was "Clerical celibacy."

The Father began by animadverting, in a strain of indignant scorn, on certain emanations of the Roman Catholic press, equally stupid and obscure, attributing mercenary motives to his denunciations of Papal fraud and imposture. He bade them come and scrutinize his life, contrasting his humble abode and scanty fare with the wages of Rome's purple emissary, paid here for degrading his country by a profusion of earthly comforts and pomps, the pampered embodiments of mingled servility and arrogance. Let him eat his pudding, but bid his tools beware of clumsy calumny. He threw down the gauntlet to all manly or honest impugners—the anonymous and the skulk he scouted as became their lurking scoundrelism.

Entering on his subject, he asked for any warrant in Christ's gospel, or a clear lucid enactment by any of his apostles, laying a yoke of such monstrous endurance as enforced celibacy on so large a body of men for so many centuries. There was none. He did not question individual instances of exceptional prerogative in the pursuit of evangelic perfection, but challenged the forcible and systematic extension to a whole class of what reason as well as scripture, wherever allusion was made to total continence, clearly indicated as the rare attribute of a few. In the scanty passages either of Christ's own teaching, or that of Paul, where was the groundwork of this gigantic superstructure? We must seek for it elsewhere. Its origin is like the Gnostic and Manichean interpolations of Christianity—a compound of Eastern fanaticism and Pagan imaginings fermenting in the wild fancies of anchorites, stylites, and the Alexandrian school of Origen. Enough of comparatively harmless paganism pervades the worship of Rome—processions, incense, illustrations, tutelary genii, and all the cumbrous paraphernalia of a ritual singularly retentive of primitive idolatries; but the moral code and ethical discipline of the Christian community is far less saturated with such reminiscences as these, of the goddess Cybele, the Corybantes of Greece, the priesthood of India, and the vestals of Numa.

Not did this emanation of the arch enemy, this foul distortion of the moral principle, establish itself unchallenged and undenounced as part and parcel of early Christianity. The voice of Vigilantius, vigorous and vehement, proclaimed the innovation in the days of Jerome, and began the long series of remonstrances which have been renewed in every successive age. The historian Evagrius, in 410, records the struggle of the newly-elected Bishop of Ptolemais against its enforcement, and tells us how the eminent Synesius refused to dishonour his wife by its recognition; whereupon he was nevertheless consecrated by Theophilus, Patriarch of Alexandria. At the great Nicene council, the most august of all the assemblies of churchmen, the introduction of this heterogeneous element into the legislation of Christendom, was mischievously attempted by a few oriental fanatics, when there arose in that venerable congress an illustrious confessor of the faith, his head silvered with age, and bearing in his maimed limbs and shattered frame the traces of torture inflicted by the tyrant Maximin. Paphnutius, Bishop of Upper Thebaide, flung the weight of his years, experience, and wisdom into the balance, and the collective sagacity of the ecclesiastic episcopate stamped the attempt with energetic reprobation.

The Father sifted the councils of Ancyra (313), of Neo-Caesarea (315), of Agazium (506), and described the renewal of efforts to enforce the objectionable system as evidences of the constant repugnance and antagonism of the clergy to bye-laws of this character. The disastrous consequences of these incessant inroads on household purity became evident in the succeeding centuries, and the writings of Petrus Damianus, of such high authority among Papal chroniclers, confirm, in all the sad details of universal turpitude, the picture which contemporary writers draw of clerical incontinency, and the utter disregard of decency in the infringement of an unnatural regulation. The deposition of bishops for open concubinage became the current business of synods—as that of Amalfi in 1159; the war waged against the instincts of humanity was a fearful and formidable, as well as scandalous contest.

The tremendous energies of secular ambition were brought to bear on the further and final enforcement of celibacy, when the clergy of Europe were transformed by Hildebrand into a confederated caste arrayed in hostility to monarchs, magistrates, and all legislation on the part of the laity. Amid a tempest of execration from Germany, and the upheaving of northern Europe, this Italian monk carried out his anti-social and subversive crusade, at the very time exhibiting the monstrous spectacle of undue intimacy and ambiguous intercourse with another man's wife, Matilda, wedded to Godfrey of Lorraine, whom she openly discarded, to live for years under the same roof—the Castle of Canossa—with her favourite champion, under circumstances which a jury-box of Englishmen would quickly qualify. This disturber of courts and households died an outlaw and an outcast at Salerno; but his handiwork survived in the political as well as the moral world. What was the result? Seek for it in the pages of Boccaccio, and in every remnant of contemporary literature! Show me a scandalous chronicle without a priest, a tale of adultery without a monk; bishops, nuns, and friars became the

inevitable *dramatis persona* of comic or tragic adventure; and the grave, austere, and thoughtful volume of Dante bears its awful testimony to the truth of the troubadour and the narrative of the novelist—the fifteenth canto of his "Hell" fully unfolds the Gomorrah of celibacy.

In France, the history of the court clergy and the annals of profligacy were identical. The open debauchery of Cardinal Dubois and his contemporaries, was now succeeded by concealed criminality, driven by the scrutiny of a more censorious public to desperate deeds of murder, as in the cases of the Curé Mingrat, the Frère Lestard, and the Abbé Gothland. The agency of the confessional in promoting unlimited depravity was pointed out forcibly and convincingly, and the extent to which female intrigues were made instrumental in forwarding the ambition of aspirants at the Roman court was exemplified in the career of Antonelli.

The moral sense was utterly blunted in Rome. The full development of the social evil was too painful topic to dwell on in a mixed assembly, and he forbore to reveal the ignominy and disgrace of his native land; but he loudly arraigned the foul Papal machinery of corruption in morals, as well as oppression in Government, and inveighed in a strain of highly eloquent indignation against the late hypocritical and imbecile proceeding of the Pope, in causing the marble angels of Canova, in St. Peter's Church, to be plastered over with petticoats of stucco, forsooth, that the modesty of *monsignore* might not be too rudely shocked by the masterpiece of genius, while these professed celibates of a corrupt and demoralizing court were night after night prominent at princely balls remarkable for the seminude costume of native as well as foreign fashionables—whether these scandalous entertainments, meant as a mockery of the public mourning, and an insult to the national downfall, were given in the gilt saloons of old Papal plunders, or in hired palaces by a General Gœmeau, commanding the Croats of France—where the mingled funkeyism and frivolity of a degenerate aristocracy pass the vacant hour with cardinals equally dead to every generous emotion, and equally absorbed in an ignoble and despotic egotism.

VOLUNTARY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.—On Thursday last a Conference was held in the Town Hall, between the friends of the British Schools in the town, promoted by an agent of the British and Foreign School Society, in expectation of deriving aid to the operations of that Society. Mr. Henry Dunn, Secretary, and Mr. R. S. Smith, agent of the Society, attended. The Conference was intended to result in the passing of resolutions, of the nature of which, however, the meeting was not apprised. The discussion having assumed a rather serious aspect in favour of independent action and repudiation of Government grants, it was deemed prudent to withdraw the proposed resolutions, and the meeting separated without any result. It appears that there are three what are called British Schools in Brighton—one (the oldest) repudiates Government grants, another receives them, and a third is not strictly eligible. Some decided opponents of Church-rates and of State-Churchism have been drawn into acquiescence with the Government plans; but they evidently feel that their position is not an easy one, because it is hardly a consistent one. They have practically said, "Necessity, not my will, consents;" which conclusion was rather a hasty one, as recent efforts in their own schools have proved that the Voluntary principle is fully equal to their requirements, and that even the existing schools might be rendered almost self-sustaining and greatly extended by judicious and earnest appliances.

A PRETTY PARALLEL.—A writer like Plutarch might run a pretty parallel between the king who signed Magna Charta and the Minister who moved the Reform Bill in the House of Commons. Even the fortunes of their houses have a resemblance. William, the great ancestor of King John, appropriated a considerable amount of ecclesiastical property; and Thomas, the great ancestor of Lord John, made a good thing out of the grants of Church lands that were going in his day. Both the king and the lord were younger brothers, and, consequently, "lacklands." The similarity of their achievements in constitution-making has been already alluded to. King John borrowed byzants from Isaac of York, to put himself in a condition to seize the reins of government, and worried the Jew with mock honours at the tournament of Ashby. Lord John strengthened himself to contest the City of London by an alliance with Baron Rothschild, and then tantalized his ally with postponements of Jewish emancipation. King John, if we may believe Will Shakspeare, mouthed it valiantly when he quarrelled with the Pope; but afterwards consented to hold his crown in fee of the spiritual sovereign. Whether the parallel is to hold good here too, it remains for the future to show: but when the big words of the Durham Letter are compared with the small doings of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and when it is considered that a promise has been given to make that small measure smaller still, it does appear as if the lord were equally ready with the king to eat humble pie at the bidding of the Pope in whose teeth he flung a brave defiance.—*Spectator*.

THE ATHENÆUM states that Mr. Marshall Claxton has received a commission from Miss Burdett Coutts to paint three large pictures for her church and school-room in Rochester-row, Westminster. The subjects are, "Christ blessing Little Children,"—"The Sacrifice of Noah,"—and "The Flight into Egypt."

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—Prince Albert has manifested the deep interest which he feels in the operations of the Society for improving the condition of the working-classes by engaging to build, at his own expense, an exhibition model-house for four families, and to place the same in the stable-yard at the west end of the cavalry barracks, Hyde-park, immediately opposite the Exhibition building. The intended house is to be of hollow brick, with fire-proof floors and flat roof; showing the applicability of these important principles to houses of but very moderate dimensions.—*Exhibition Express.*

A CLUB TO THE CAFFRE WAR.—The following is an extract of a letter from Sir A. Stockenstrom to Earl Grey, dated "Cape Town, 25th of October, 1850":—

I dare not conceal from your lordship that I believe the delay is dangerous. No country can long suffer with impunity such a disorganization as this colony is at present a prey to. The character of its people alone has prevented the most calamitous consequences; but a regular, wise, and just legislation and government, can no longer be dispensed with. The frontier is in a state of ferment from the sea to the Drachberg. In the so-called "sovereignty" blood is flowing; North, East, West, and South of it, bloodshed is only postponed. Dashing despatches, flourishing speeches, and newspaper puffs, can no longer conceal the fact. Human nature refuses to bend to either civilized or barbarian soreness; and thousands driven from their lands and compressed into spaces sufficient for tens, begin to think it as well to die fighting as to die starving. Such is our predicament, whilst the auctioneer's hammer is knocking down, for almost nominal prices, to the mere land-jobber, the enemy's territory—which, for every thousand pounds which it will bring into the colonial coffers, will cost some fifty thousand of British money to defend.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—We deviate somewhat from a general rule, to call the attention of our readers—especially those resident in the East of London—to an announcement in our advertising columns of an effort which is now making to release from the burden of a debt not hastily incurred, the Sunday and Infant Schools connected with Latimer Chapel, Mile-end-road. We happen to know that the educational machinery which has there been set in motion is of a high order, and we believe it is worked by intelligent and earnest men, much to the benefit of a dense surrounding population.

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER HOOD, BART., M.P.—This gentleman died on the 7th instant at his town residence in Wigmore-street, aged 57. He was returned at the last general election for the Western Division of Somerset, on Conservative and Protectionist principles; a vacancy is now, of course, occasioned in the representation of that constituency. The deceased was nephew of the late Admiral Sir S. Hood, whom he succeeded in 1814, and was the only son of the late Captain Alexander Hood, R.N., who was slain on board the "Mars," at the capture of "L'Hercule," 1798. He was heir in remainder to the Irish barony of Bredport. Sir Alexander married, in 1815, Amelia Anne, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire, by whom he has had issue—two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his son, Alexander Bateman.

A TRANSATLANTIC SCHEME OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.—A person named Rufus Potter is at Washington, endeavouring to form an aerial navigation company, the stock to consist of 1,500 shares, at 10 dollars per share. The funds, when raised, are to be applied to the construction of an aerial ship capable of containing 150 passengers, and which, Mr. Potter says, will easily carry them to California or London in three or four days. He proposes to call for an instalment of one dollar only per share, until after a machine has been built capable of carrying three persons, and a journey has been made to Baltimore and back, thereby demonstrating the feasibility of the plan. He says that several hundreds of persons have already bespoken passage. Amongst other advantages Mr. Potter includes that of transporting soldiers in time of war. Only think of the astonishment of an enemy quietly encamped in the soft moonlight, having, in the twinkling of an eye, a whole regiment of Uncle Sam's Invincibles dropped upon them from a squadron of Potter's ships! But in process of time our enemies will have them also, so that, hereafter, contending squadrons will meet in mid-air, while the peaceable portion of mankind can rest quietly below. Verily there are stirring times ahead.—*Solemn American.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 12, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.
Bible, to enable all persons to print, 4
Jew's, against admission of to Parliament, 8.
Land-tax, for repeal of, 1.
Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, against, 2.
Universal Suffrage, for, 1.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tuesday, 25th March (deferred till). Lord Ashley—Bill to encourage construction of lodging-houses.
... Mr. Hume—For inquiry into proceedings on the Coast of Borneo in July, 1849.
... Mr. Trevelyan, on Church-rates.
... Mr. H. Baillie, for the censure of Earl Grey, in reference to Ceylon.
... Mr. J. B. Smith, to extend forty shilling freehold county franchise to Scotland.
... Mr. G. Berkeley, for a national, or county poor-rate.
... Mr. Sadler, on the free transfer of land, and a better system of tenures in Ireland.
... (deferred till.) Mr. Macgregor, for a Select Committee on the Customs.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.—THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord DUNCAN moved, pursuant to notice:—

Whereas, it appears by returns laid before this House, and before the Select Committee of Woods, Forests, Works, &c.,

that during a period of seven years (from 1842-3 to 1848-9) the gross income derived from the possessions and land revenues of the Crown has amounted to £2,446,785, and that out of this sum only £74,000 has been paid into the public account at the Exchequer; and whereas, during the same period it appears that a sum amounting to £1,672,785 has been withheld for charges of collection and management, and for other expenses charged upon the said revenue, it is expedient, with a view to place the expenditure of this branch of the public service under the more immediate control of Parliament, that the gross income derived from the said revenues should hereafter be paid into the Exchequer, and that the necessary expenses for collecting and managing the same should be voted by this House, upon estimates to be annually submitted to Parliament by her Majesty's Government.

He much regretted that the noble lord at the head of the Government had not, as he expected, relieved him of the duty of making this proposition; for, as chairman of the Committee of Enquiry on the subject, it was his duty. A bill of the kind was brought in last year by ministers, and dropped; had they given him an assurance of its renewal he would have been content. The management of the possessions of the Crown was entrusted to three Commissioners, who were responsible only to the Treasury, the House having no further cognizance of the matter than from the report laid upon the table at the end of the session. The gross rental of these possessions, he contended, would suffice to maintain the Crown in due dignity and splendour; it amounted to £350,000 a-year, but the expenses swallowed up £192,000. He gave a history of these ancient royal revenues and the existing system of management, and pointed out the great irregularities in the system itself, as well as in the mode of keeping the accounts, which had been discovered by the select committee over which he had presided. He had personally visited most of the Royal forests, in some of which systematic spoliation and robbery, he found, had been going on for years; extravagant expenditure had been incurred in others; and in one case an improper appointment had caused a large pecuniary loss. The blame of these transactions attached to the system, under which the cost of timber supplied to the navy from the Royal forests was higher than would be charged by private contractors. Immense sums were spent in law proceedings—so much as £79,241 having been paid in seven years to London solicitors alone. The simple remedy that he proposed was, that the control of Parliament should be called in—that all proceeds should be paid regularly into the Exchequer, and not one farthing paid out without a vote of the House. Lord SEYMOUR (the Chief Commissioner) said, whatever blame might attach to the system, the Crown revenues were not in the lamentable condition alleged. The gross rental of the estates in England and Wales had progressively increased from £19,000 per annum in 1789 to £203,300 in 1849. Lord DUNCAN represented that in the seven years from 1842 to 1848 the sum of £1,672,785 had been withdrawn from the knowledge of Parliament; but he had, in the first place, left out of view the balance standing to the credit of the land revenue in 1849, which was £145,269; next, the sum of £115,920 had been taken by Parliament for Victoria-park; the £138,600 permanent charges, fixed by old statutes; and the £78,000 appropriated by Parliament for various purposes. Believing that the House could not exercise an efficient control in matters of trifling expenditure, and that it would be better to lay down some general principle and enforce its observance, he should move as an amendment to the motion, for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of the Crown property. Mr. HUME, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, supported the motion, adding additional facts. Lord DUNCAN replied, assuring Lord SEYMOUR the Government bill should have his support, but declining to withdraw his own motion. The House then divided:

For the original motion..... 120
For the amendment..... 119

Majority against Government.... 1

The announcement of the result was received with laughter and cheers.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—Earl FITZWILLIAM, in presenting a petition from Cork against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, made some remarks on the general question, to the effect that he desired something effectual—though by no means intolerant—to be done; and urging on Ministers not to be treacherous to themselves.

DUNGEVON.—A writ for Dungevton—Mr. Shiel having finally now accepted the Chilkin Hundreds—was moved for and obtained.

Religious Houses.—Mr. Lacy obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the detention of females in religious houses.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Ministers have obtained from the committee on the National Guard Law a delay of two days, that they may decide on what course to adopt. Expectations of a definitive cabinet seem to strengthen and shape themselves; M. Walde, the mouth-piece and active head of the present Transition Ministry, having a place assigned him in the conjectural permanent government.

GERMANY.—The German papers are filled with comments on the note of Prince Schwarzenberg to the smaller states. The *Kolner Zeitung* publishes new propositions of Prussia—that the presidency of honour should remain with Austria, whilst the real presidential functions should be exercised by Austria and Prussia conjointly. The seventeen votes, according to this new project, are to be rethinks, but differently distributed. The *Frankfort Journal* says, however, that in well-informed circles it is reported that Prince Schwarzenberg will consent to return to

the old Diet. — The news from Bosnia is that on the 26th February, the Bosnian insurgents took possession of Banjaluka; and that on 6th March, after having been once repulsed, they had also obliged the citadel of that town to surrender.

ITALY.—The letters of the Roman correspondents to the morning papers, are filled with incidents of the Carnival, but there is no political news.

DIVISIONS.

THE MINORITY OF SIXTY-ONE.
On Mr. Hume's Amendment on the Navy Estimates—30,000 instead of 39,000 men:—

Alecock, T.	Henry, A.	Foy, Dr.
Barrow, W. H.	Haworth, L.	Reynolds, J.
Blacks, M. J.	Higgins, G. G. O.	Rutherford, F.
Blewitt, R. J.	Hindley, C.	Sadiot, J.
Brotherton, J.	Jackson, W.	Salway, Colonel
Clay, J.	Kershaw, J.	Scholesfield, W.
Clyford, H. M.	King, Hon. P. J. L.	Scully, F.
Cobden, R.	Lennard, T. B.	Smith, J. S.
Crawford, W. S.	Lushington, C.	Sullivan, M.
Devereux, J. T.	Maher, N. Y.	Tancred, H. W.
Duncan, G.	Margrave, T.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Elliott, J.	Marshall, J. G.	Thompson, Colonel
Ewart, W.	Molesworth, Sir W.	Waddington, D.
Fagan, W.	Moore, G. H.	Walkey, T.
Fergus, J.	Mowatt, F.	Walmsley, Sir J.
Fordyce, A. D.	O'Brien, Sir T.	Williams, J.
Fox, W. J.	O'Connell, J. J.	Williams, W.
Gibson, R. H. T. M.	O'Toole, J.	TELLERS.
Grattan, H.	O'Flaherty, A.	
Grene, J.	Osborne, E.	
Hall, Sir B.	Peebles, Sir G. B.	
Hastie, Alex.	Pilkington, J.	

THE MAJORITY OF 120 ON LORD DUNCAN'S MOTION.

Adderley, C. B.	Graham, R. H. S.	Moyle, F.
Aloof, T.	James	Nugent, Hon. G. J.
Anderdon, A.	Grace, D. D. J.	O'Brien, J.
Arkwright, G.	Graffin, H.	Packs, C. W.
Arkell, H. J.	Greenall, G.	Pritchett, Sir G. B.
Bald, J.	Grogan, E.	Pigott, F.
Banks, G.	Halford, Sir H.	Pilkington, J.
Barrow, W. H.	Hall, Sir B.	Piogden, W. H. C.
Blair, S.	Harden, J. A.	Porter, M.
Blake, M. J.	Hastie, A.	Power, Dr.
Barker, T. W.	Hindley, J. W.	Purver, N.
Bright, J.	Heyworth, L.	Pringle, H. T.
Brown, W.	Huggins, G. G. O.	Ramsey, Colonel
Carew, W. H. P.	Hodgson, W. N.	Rushout, Captain
Chichester, Lord J. L.	Hornby, J.	Sawley, y, Colonel
Cobden, R.	Hotham, Lord	Scholesfield, W.
Coles, H. B.	Humphreys, Mr. Ald.	Seally, F.
Copeland, Mr. Ald.	Jackson, W.	Sliny, Alderman
Coxford, W. S.	Jernyn, Earl	Finchett, A.
Deedes, W.	Jones, Captain	Spooner, R.
Diarajji, B.	Kershaw, J.	Stanley, E.
Duncombe, H. H.	King, Hon. P. J. L.	Stanley, Hon. E. H.
Duckworth, Sir John	Lacy, H. C.	Strickland, Sir G.
T. B.	Lamont, Lord H. G.	Sullivan, M.
Duff, G. S.	Lindsey, Hon. Col.	Thackray, R. A.
Dudson, G.	Lodge, J.	Thompson, Colonel
Duncome, Hon. A.	Loekhart, A. E.	Tyler, Sir G.
Dunda, G.	Lovedale, P.	Uquhart, D.
Dunne, C. Lionel	Lutwidge, D.	Verner, Sir W.
Edward, H.	MacKenz, W. F.	Waddington, H. S.
Evelyn, W. J.	Mackie, J.	Walkey, T.
Ewart, W.	Macgrigor, Sir E.	Willcox, H. M. G.
Fagan, W.	Margrave, T.	Williams, J.
Fellowes, E.	Mangin, H. D.	Whitmore, W.
Forbes, W.	Mapner, Lord J.	Willingby, Sir H.
Fordyce, A. D.	McEwan, W. M. E.	Witchell, E.
Foster, H. J. W.	Milner, W. M. E.	Wynn, H. W. W.
Frost, C. H.	Mitchell, T. A.	
Fuller, A. E.	Moore, G. H.	TELLERS.
Gisbon, R. H. T. M.	Morgan, O.	Danean, Viscount
Goddard, A. L.	Morris, D.	Hume, J.

IRELAND.—Archbishop M'HAIB has addressed another letter to the Premier; which, the Ministerial papers say, "is surpass'd in bitterness and audacity anything which has of late years emanated from the shades of St. Jarlath's." The misdeeds of the Whig Ministry are chronicled serially, from the commencement of the famine down to the present day, with the mock bill of pains and penalties. All concessions are indignantly scouted. "His Grace" will hot hear of the measure in any shape—first clause or fourth is equally odious as second or third. "No mitigation short of utter extinction" will satisfy the people of Ireland." The Irish members are enjoined to opposition—sterne, persevering opposition"—as their paramount and religious duty.

REVIVING THE ANTI-PAPAL ACTIVITIES.—The Earl of Winchelsea has addressed a letter to his "brother Protestants and fellow-countrymen" denouncing the ministerial measure as "pitiful and nugatory," "groveling and contemptible," and invoking an address to the Queen to dissolve Parliament, by "the memory of our immortal ancestors," &c., &c. — A meeting, very similar in spirit and purpose, was held last night in Whitechapel School-rooms—very crowded and enthusiastic. The Rector presided, and the Rev. Charles Stovel was one of the speakers, moving a petition of which the following is the pith:—

That your petitioners feel themselves imperatively bound to record their deep disappointment at the abandonment of those clauses—namely, the second, third, and fourth of the bill—as originally proposed, the omission of which they believe will render the proposed bill nugatory.

Your petitioners humbly submit that, to make any enactment upon the subject properly effectual, it is essential that its provisions should be distinctly framed, so as to supersede the use of territorial titles, and the exercise of territorial jurisdiction under delegation from a foreign power, and also to prevent synodical action on the part of the Romish clergy under colour of any authority from the Bishop of Rome.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—The hope which bore up Dröry through the trial (for till the delivery of the verdict he seems to have been confident of escape), forsook him on reaching the gaol after his condemnation. He was so exhausted that he was obliged to be assisted to his cell by two of the officials, and on reaching it he flung himself upon his bed and lay sobbing violently for nearly an hour. The woman Chesham, on the contrary, exhibits no difference in her behaviour, but goes through the usual routine which the discipline of the gaol imposes on her with perfect callousness; and appears altogether devoid of remorse. The judge's warrants have been received at the gaol, and the execution of both criminals is fixed for this day fortnight, the 26th inst.—*Evening Herald.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Theophilus," dating from the "Stork Hotel, Liverpool," in a rime-rope letter in defence of Establishments, containing arguments a thousand times refuted, and garnished with the usual texts of Scripture, thus concludes:—"Hitherto, to your ranting platform speeches in this part of England, there has been no opponent to expose your palpable falsehoods, your illogical reasoning, and gross ignorance; but this is to warn you that if you show your face here again, I will be present to expose you to your misguided followers, and tear off the mask of hypocrisy which you put on when you insinuate that you are a friend of the Church, &c., &c. I have an eye, too, on your *Baptist* paper, and shall hold it up to ridicule in the columns of the *London Times* whenever I can catch you at your old game." Oh, don't—pray don't—and we'll never do so no more!

"H. J. H."—We see no good reason why.

"A Young Reformer."—Good—but our columns are too full to admit of essays in that department. We thank him, however, for the communication as much as if we could conveniently insert it.

Erratum.—By a provoking oversight, "Henry" was misprinted for "Herod" in the third paragraph of the second ecclesiastical article in our last.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE patent galvanized Russell administration has not improved as a consequence of its sudden dissolution and eventual resuscitation. It was weak before—it is weaker still now—but it does not seem to be sensible of its condition. When the House of Commons met on Friday evening, Lord John presented a new programme, in which the announcements were so meagre, and the blanks left to be filled hereafter so important, that it would be vain to conjecture how Ministers employed their time during the third recess of the session. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was to be proceeded with, of course, and Sir George Grey would state the modifications to be introduced into it. The Budget was postponed for the present, not to be mentioned again until towards the end of March. Meanwhile, the Navy, Army, and Ordnance Estimates were to be pushed forward with all possible speed. What is determined respecting law reforms—what concerning the registration of land—what in reference to Mr. Locke King's bill on the franchise, the Premier vouchsafed no communication. Delay seems to be the order of the day—applicable to everything but the supplies. Government will shuffle on till May, when, if they have managed to obtain for themselves "the sinews of war," they will no doubt discover that Parliamentary business is rendered impracticable by the Great Exhibition, and will prologue, having accomplished nothing.

As to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, it has undergone a rather summary curtailment. Sir George Grey was left to explain the changes proposed to be made in it, and this he did in a wonderful speech. The sum of what he had to say was that the Government retains the first clause of it only—that, namely, which prohibits the assumption of hierarchical titles in respect of any place in the United Kingdom, and which visits the offence with the fine of £100, recoverable by the Attorney-General. Sir George poured out a continuous stream of words for upwards of an hour in making this announcement. He admitted that the bill, if passed, would be inoperative, except as a protest—but he gave no intelligible reason why this protest had not been put in the shape of a joint resolution of both Houses. Solemn as the Home Secretary was, his verbose explanation elicited shouts of laughter—and the representatives of all parties commented on the diminutive measure in tones of contempt. We have treated the subject more at length in our first page—and we now content ourselves with observing, that anything more puerile than the Whig method of resisting Papal aggression, it is hard to imagine.

According to promise, the Navy Estimates have already been brought forward. On Monday night, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Williams to postpone them until after the

new financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the first Lord of the Admiralty proposed the more important votes in aid of this service. The number of men is not to be diminished—and on this, by far the most important point, a smart discussion took place. Mr. Hume was as usual at his post—but his speech was certainly somewhat discursive, reaching even to the old topic of Papal aggression. He proposed a diminution in the number of men to be employed aboard from 39,000, to 30,000—and supported his proposition by pleading the worse than uselessness of the African squadron. Mr. Labouchere interposed, but not very effectively. He was followed by Mr. Cobden, who placed the matter in the strong light of his masculine common-sense. Sir F. Baring had argued the necessity of our measuring our proportional naval strength by that of our near neighbour—France. Mr. Cobden showed that France, to the great inconvenience of her embarrassed finances, does just the same thing in regard to us. Each maintains a larger force than necessary, on the pretext that the other does.

Why not, asks Mr. Cobden, attempt to come to some common understanding, and prevent, by rational negotiation, this waste of national resources? Why not? the English public will echo. Lord John Russell felt that some reply was necessary—and he gave one in his characteristic manner. He assailed a minor and incidental position in Mr. Cobden's speech, but evaded the main one altogether. He argued against the member for the West Riding, as if that honourable gentleman had proposed to get rid of the navy altogether, and, of course, was very triumphant in pointing out its uses. But he did not show, he did not attempt to show, a reason for competing year after year with France in the race of extravagance, nor give the semblance of one for not attempting simultaneous reduction by mutual arrangement. The Protectionist members, so clamorous, of late, for a remission of taxation in their favour, were absent on a question which, as Mr. Cobden put it, involved the outlay of a sum equal to the whole Income-tax, and greater than the Malt-tax. Economy in expenditure is not their object. They profit too largely from extravagant supplies to wish to see them cut down to the measure of national wants.

There have been conversations in both Houses on the Caffre war, which we need not remark on, as we have dealt with the subject in our article below—and in the House of Lords, some remarks on transportation to South Australia which exhibit Earl Grey as an unchanged man and minister. No colony seems to be safe under his management.

The out-door topics of the week are not numerous, nor striking. We ought, perhaps, to except the trial of Sarah Chesham, for poisoning her husband. This is one in the notorious series of poisoning cases at Clavering. The woman seems to have assumed the character of a professional murderer. Without motive, without passion, without resentment, she delighted in assassinating her victims by the use of arsenic. She was tried in 1847 for thus disposing of her two children, but was acquitted. In 1848 she again appeared before the country—in 1849, a woman hanged for poisoning attributed to Sarah Chesham's teaching the deed for which she suffered—and now she is left to the last penalty of the law for poisoning her husband. The case is remarkable in all its terrible characteristics. Arsenic was invariably her weapon, and she knew how to employ it artistically. Lord Carlisle, we see, has brought in a bill at last to restrain the sale of this deadly poison. And now, it is asked, with an air of triumph, what would Mr. Ewart and his followers do in such a case as this? "If they were left at large," says the *Times*, "they would depopulate the neighbourhood; if locked up, they would poison their gaolers or their fellow-prisoners." This last surmise shows the conscious weakness of the *Times* in the case which it puts. Mary Chesham has been locked up for several months, and she has not poisoned either her gaolers or her fellow-prisoners, for the best of all reasons, that she could get no access to poison in any shape. But what has the system of death punishments done? Sent the woman back to her home after she had poisoned her own children. How so? Because, where punishment is irrevocable, and evidence is not overwhelmingly conclusive, men, conscious of their fallibility, dare not take on themselves the responsibility of convicting. Sarah Chesham's fiendish career would have been earlier stopped but for this—and whether murderers merit death or not, certain it is that the retention of the penalty of death gives the culprit the best chance of acquittal. Mr. Ewart, we hope, will be able to turn this awful case to account, when next he brings forward his motion for the abolition of capital punishment.

The meeting at St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday—pretty fully reported in another column—was worthy of the movement it initiated. It was convened by a society recently formed for promoting the abolition of the taxes on knowledge—not aiming at the repeal of the paper-duty simply, nor of the advertisement impost;

but at the removal of all those fiscal and legal requirements which impede the free use of the printing-press—and making a dead set against that burden and brand upon the newspaper, the penny stamp. Mr. Cobden's speech was eminently practical and effective. He told the simple truth in asserting that the mass of the people are totally unrepresented by the daily press; and though careful to guard himself from a tone offensive to that great power, has incurred the severe strictures of writers more clever than ingenuous. Believing the conductors of this movement to be thoroughly in earnest, we heartily commend it to the support of all our friends.

Lord Stanley is like the hare with many friends. Pertinacious Mr. G. F. Young is ever ready to call him to account for his apparent deviations from Protectionist orthodoxy, by asking him for "further explanations." Accordingly, himself and Mr. Disraeli were, on Wednesday last, visited by that gentleman and a deputation from "The National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital," to announce that this body had resolved "to persevere in its exertions for the purpose of reversing the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel." Of course Lord Stanley denied that he had given up Protection, and explained that his late approving reference to Sir R. Peel's commercial policy had been misunderstood; but he was conveniently mystical as to the future. Mr. Disraeli re-stated the demands for compensation contained in his late Parliamentary speech, but ignored Protection. The agricultural interest must indeed be bereft of common sense to rely upon such leaders to restore the good old days of high prices. To us, we confess, the whole affair looks very much like a pantomime.

It has often been remarked that the Smithfield nuisance will not be abolished until an alderman is gored by an infuriated bull. On the same principle it will require two or three Caffre wars to induce Whig statesmen to deal honestly with our colonies in respect to those free institutions which they so liberally promise in Parliament. Here we are in the thick of another session of the Legislature, and yet absolutely no progress has been made in giving our Cape colonists their constitution, promised last session. The agents of the Government have spent the intervening time in wrangling with the men of judgment and experience appointed by the colony to represent them in the matter, instead of carrying out the intentions of the British Parliament. The consequence is, that Sir Harry Smith still remains at the Cape as a petty despot—that he has been playing the fool on the frontier territory, and has been the means of stirring up a new war with the Caffres, which threatens to be protracted and most costly. Every body inquires, who is to pay? and every sensible man comes to the conclusion that the British public will, in the end, have to pay for this further instance of colonial mismanagement. Let those who are looking for some relief from the pressure of taxation in the new Budget lay this matter to heart. The Cape has offered to bear the cost of its own warfare on the frontier if we allow it to settle matters as it pleases. But the new war is ours, not theirs. Sir Harry Smith, Earl Grey's pet Governor, not the colonists, is the author and provocateur of it. British Caffraria, the scene of the Caffre outbreak, is no part of that colony, but a separate British possession, over which the agents of the Colonial Office exercise unlimited control. It is, therefore, easy to imagine what kind of reception Earl Grey's despatch, urging "the duty of the Cape colonists to take upon themselves the charge of all further measures which may be required for their own defence against the barbarous tribes on the frontier," will receive at the Cape. The bad faith of the Colonial Office is responsible for this new and disgraceful war, and for the heavy expense it will entail on the country.

Continental news contains small matter of special interest. The German question makes no progress at the Dresden Conferences—the two leading powers being still at issue as to their respective shares in the new Central Government. Meanwhile, the clouds begin to gather around the Austrian court and government. In spite of the vigilance of the police, every now and then statements are published indicating the disorganized and dangerous condition of many parts of that heterogeneous empire—especially in Croatia, Hungary, and Italy. In the latter country in particular—says a writer friendly to Austrian interests—open rebellion is alone prevented by the large standing army now in Lombardy; in fact, "the sword is the only thing which keeps the empire from falling to pieces."

THE KAFIR WAR.

THE Whig restoration begins ominously with clang of arms. Anti-Downing-street prophecies are coming to pass, but not exactly as the seers predicted. Instead of insurrections of misgoverned colonists, which each mail-packet was expected to announce, Mrs. Mother-country is startled by a war of independence. Mr. Chancellor may now be congratulated on a chance of

escape from his financial difficulty in appropriating the surplus.

The question of the new Kafir war involves higher considerations than financial contingencies. It is a matter of national honour and morality. In all that has been said in Parliament and by the press, no small voice has whispered the claims of justice. South African conquest is a neglected and dark history of the triumph of might over right. To our Dutch kinsfolk is, perhaps, due the larger responsibility of an aggression on inoffensive tribes, which extended the little Dutch settlement of the Cape peninsula to the enormous colonial territory stretching from the Orange river on the north to Kafirland; for the Hottentots and kindred tribes were reduced to serfage before England became mistress of the soil. But, in the settlement of our eastern provinces, we have shown as little regard for justice and native rights as our Batavian predecessors in the west. Disregardful alike of nature's and of nations' laws, we have, for thirty years, advanced, step by step, extending our frontier far to the east by the plunder of Kafir territory, and it is to defend and extend this stolen possession that Christian England is again to be plunged into a merciless barbarian warfare. We, the sympathizers with struggling patriots—we, who have sent heart-prayers to the heroes of Circassian mountains and Magyar plains, are now engaged in the noble work of crushing and exterminating a rude, but brave people, who seek only to live free in the land of their fathers. A Russian tyrant has at least the honesty to declare his thirst for conquest—we disguise our thirst for blood with the pretence of civilization. Noble truly in these days, with Borneo massacres, and Cingalese butcheries, and Kafir wars, is England's proof of high capacity to teach the nations!

Kafir—or, as it is commonly written, "Caffre"—is not a national, but a foreign designation. The name is derived from the Arabic *Kafir*—infidel, or unbeliever—applied at an early period by the Mussulman traders, and adopted successively by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. The Kafirs comprise many tribes, supposed to have descended from one stock, and they inhabit a long tract of country, of an average breadth of 100 miles, extending more than 600 miles along the shores of the Indian Ocean from the Great Kei river to Dalagoa Bay. Four principal nations inhabit this territory. The Amakosa hold the country from the extreme limit of our eastern province to some distance beyond the Kei. Beyond that nation, eastwards and northwards, are the Amatimba, or "Tambookies," as the Dutch call them, who touch on the north-east frontier of our colony. The Amaponda, or "Mambookies," the third Kafir nation, dwell eastward to Port Natal. The fourth, called Zoolas, or Vatvaha, extend from Natal to Dalagoa Bay. The tribes with which we are now at war belong to the two first-named nations—the Amakosa being our chief opponents. Mr. Brownlee, the missionary, who has resided several years in Kafirland, gives some interesting facts descriptive of their political institutions. Clanship is the great social tie, with a considerable amount of individual freedom. Each tribe is divided into *kraals*, or hamlets, of from ten to twenty families, presided over by a chief. A higher chief rules over a district of hamlets by hereditary right, and these in turn owe obedience to the great chief—Jukosi Jukulu—of the whole tribe. The intermediate chiefs compose the Amapakati, or council, and place considerable fetters on his supreme authority. Tillage land is held from the chief on payment of a tribute in kind; but the pasture land, which applies the chief part of Kafir wealth, is held in common by the members of each kraal. The people have no worship, though they seem to entertain some belief in a supreme being, with vague notions of a future state. Missionary exertion has recently made some questionable converts. Like all nomadic people they are addicted to plunder. Their bravery and determination in the field have been amply proved, by the harassing and costly wars which colonial aggression forced the mother country to carry on at various periods, within the last twenty years. In many respects, they bear a marked resemblance to the wild martial race who peopled the Scottish hills two centuries ago. If we might be allowed to offer an opinion on military science, they only want discipline and the support of artillery to enable them to cope with the best troops; for celerity of movements and watchfulness they are not excelled by any guerrilla warriors. But we need not enlarge on Kafir prowess; their martial deeds are dearly known to English tax-payers. The despatches, which have just been received from the Cape, would lead to the conclusion, that they have greatly improved in tactics since the last war.

Of the events of the costly wars concluded in 1837 and 1848 we need say little. The last little war cost us upwards of two millions sterling, with the occupation of an enemy's country. It is idle to talk of Kafir subjection and Kafir improvement—the "colonization" of British Kafiria was a military occupation. On the 18th of December, 1847, Sir Harry Smith wrote to Lord Grey in Caesar's

vein—he had come, seen, and conquered—everything was of rose hue—Kafir chiefs happy in their defeat—everything promising "peace, confidence, and progressive improvement throughout the colony, without again resorting to the sword." In a word, Kafiria was annexed to the British territory. Who can forget the famous despatch of this Miles Gloriosus, in which the solemnity (or farce, if the reader pleases) was celebrated and narrated in a compound of Red-Indian magniloquence and theatrical thunder? "You dare to make war!" said the doughty Sir Harry to the warlike assembly: "you dare to attack our waggon! See what I will do if you ever dare to touch a waggon, or the oxen belonging to it. Do you see that waggon, I say? (Sir Harry winked his eye at a gunner who stood match in hand.) Now hear my word—Fire! (Up blew the waggon.) Ah! do you see the waggon now? And you would and shall be blown up with it, if you ever again attempt to touch another; so be good, and believe in your father, as you used to call me, and which I will be again." The chiefs all promised, like good boys, to obey their extemporized papa; who, by the bye, the other day, for life was obliged to cut his way, sword in hand, through the ranks of his dear children.

The absurd in that immortal dispatch distracted attention from the mild Christian principles inculcated by this apostle of progress. We told the Kafirs—the Christians of the assembly having just concluded prayer—that they were, by conquest, deprived of all right to the country; that the lands from the Keiskamma to the Kei were "British Kafiria;" that all their political independence as a people was at an end; that the war had deprived them of their lands for ever: they were to become rich, happy, Christian Englishmen, and if they offended they should all be swept away from the land, or "hung up like dogs!" We confess we never could read that despatch soberly when we called up to the mind's eye the solemnity with which the sly Sandilli replied to the big words of his father:—"I thank you for my life; and I thank you not for myself alone, but for my children also, whose lives, in saving my life, you have also spared. I have no mouth, and am no chief; you are the chief, and what little chieftainship I may have, I have received it at your hands. Whatever injures you injures me. In this I am sincere, and tell no lie." And the governor said he believed it!

This Sandilli is the hero of the new war. He is the son of Gaika, a distinguished subordinate chief of the Amakosa, occupying the territory bordering on our province, from the Keiskamma to the Kei. He and his brother Anta are famous warriors of the tribe, holding a country well adapted for savage strategy, from its mountain fastnesses and almost impassable gorges. For some time after the "peace" of 1848 matters went on smoothly—Sir Harry busied himself with the forts and military occupations of the stolen territory—Sandilli and his allies kept their counsel to themselves, and bided their time. Very recently, however, the conduct of Sandilli and his brother excited the wrath of the reforming governor, and he deposed the chief, handing over the sceptre of the Gaikas to Mr. Brownlee, the missionary. Subsequently he resolved to give them a native ruler, and, on the 19th of last December, at a meeting of 3,000 Kafirs, held at Fort Cox, Sutu, the widowed mother of Sandilli, was elected to the chieftainship. Sandilli was concealed in the neighbourhood, and, within a week—so able was the organization—the whole of the tribes were in arms to recover their independence. The severe skirmishes between our troops and the insurgents, and the sad massacre of the border villagers, are fully detailed in the despatches. In the absence of information, we offer no comment on the military details, beyond the remark that Colonel MacKinnon has not justified Sir Harry's high praise as one possessing every quality wished or desired to be met with,* by allowing his troops to be surprised in a dangerous pass, a contingency which might have been foreseen by the youngest soldier in the column. There was lamentable want of foresight somewhere—for the reports say that the Kafrian police, so implicitly relied on in the march, and who got off scathless, subsequently went over in a body to the enemy. Be this as it may, Sir Harry and his regulars will have hot work of it to retain the forts in a rough country, swarming with a terrible and exasperated foe, animated with the prospect of recovering their lands and independence. The Governor possibly reckoned without his host, when he issued the blood-thirsty proclamation of the 31st of December, summoning the colonists to "destroy and exterminate these most barbarous and treacherous savages." For our parts we dare not venture to say which is the most savage—the patriot Kafirs fighting for dear liberty, or the Christian Viceroy of England adding slaughter to rapacity.

Much sophistical cunning has been expended in persuading the easy people of England that these Kafir wars have been simply defensive; but the

causes conducing to the necessity of defence have been most studiously avoided. We have gone on year by year extending our frontier; year after year have hordes of colonial barbarians, impatient of civilized life, emigrated beyond the utmost bounds. Encroached on from the west by "Teuton civilization," and by the advance of stranger tribes from the north, the Kafirs, no way unwilling, have been forced to defend their own, and in that defence they have not unnaturally carried predatory warfare beyond the border. We quietly sanctioned the aggressive attacks of the emigrants on the property of our neighbours, and when, as brave men, they resented that which is dearest to man, the material "civilization" of England was advanced to check and curb the barbarians! The Kafirs may be savages—they may massacre and plunder, for they know no milder law than revenge, but as true freemen fighting for hearth and home they are entitled to the sympathies of freemen. We cannot otherwise regard this Kafir war—however much we may lament the fearful human suffering and ruin necessarily involved—than as a just retribution for our barbarous rapacity. Let those who have provoked the avenger bear the scourge. It is bad enough to bear the national disgrace of conquering savages, without healing the itching palms of colonial jobbers with the heavy price of bloodshed. So much for the financial aspect of the question—there is a nobler duty for the Christian, the philanthropist, and the freeman. Let us raise an earnest and united protest against the aggressive plundering policy which has characterized our rule in South Africa. Let the voice of public opinion insist that we shall content ourselves with the territory which we have torn from the defenseless Hottentot, and forthwith evacuate all Kafir territory—leaving these bold, brave spirits, to enjoy their own. Do not let us be deceived by the miserable hypocrisy of a lament for the interests of civilization. Who would think to civilize a race of slaves? Leave Kafiria to its native freedom, and civilization will spread there by its own expansive force. Shall we sound the glad tidings of the gospel of peace with the cannon's roar, or enforce its mild precepts by the sharp argument of the bayonet?

LORD JOHN'S DOCTRINE OF REPRESENTATION.

CICERO is said by some one to have had a set of moveable exordiums—to have kept neatly written out on separate tablets, labelled, and redtaped, a number of carefully prepared introductions to extempore orations. Forewarned but by a few minutes of the occasion for his eloquent pleading, he fixed instantly on the appropriate commencement, drew it forth from the bundle, committed it to memory, and was ready for the forum or the senate. Modern rhetoricians appear to reverse the trick, and to trust all to the fervid delivery of a lamp-smelling peroration. Disraeli holds the House from dinner by the certainty that if he fails to enliven his statistics, he will sit down in a shower of sparkles; and Lord John relieves his hesitating verbosity with a closing metaphor or quotation.

It was in the peroration of his last great speech that the sole existing representative of the old Whigs (there was a hiatus of eight or ten years, it should be remembered, between Fox's apotheosis and Lord John's *début*) expounded his traditional theory of representative government. The author of the Reform Bill then distinctly announced the principle on which it was framed, and the limits within which its development must be confined. Interests, he says—interests, not numbers—must be the basis of representation; and the suffrage must not be so far extended as to endanger the stability of the monarchy, of a hereditary peerage, or of the Established Church. It is worth while to look steadily at each of these propositions.

The interests of a State are either material or moral. Its people are classified by reference to a graduated scale of wealth, intelligence, and virtue. Capital and labour—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—the educated and the ignorant, the respectable and criminal classes—these are terms and phrases indicating the relation of different sections of the community to a common ideal of condition and character. To elevate and realize that ideal, we are told, is the object of government—to render possible its contemplation and attainment, we should rather say. But, accepting the proposition, we go on to ask, how is that object furthered by making "interests," instead of "numbers," the basis of government? You exclude, of course, poverty, ignorance, vice, from the "interests" to be represented—you want wealth, industry, intelligence, virtue, to be the elements of the political structure. The latter are moral—therefore, intangible; you have no test for their existence, except as they are in solution, so to speak, with the two former—for which they are supposed, rightly or wrongly, to have a natural affinity. And those, again, are not simple, but compound—wealth has its degrees, industry its departments; and these degrees are in rivalry each with the other—those departments are

* Despatch to Lord Grey, of December 23, 1847.

antagonistic, or at least competitive. Hence the necessity, it is urged, for the apparent anomalies of our present system, by which actual equity is secured—every grade of possession, every branch of occupation, having its delegate in the general council. But hence, also, we observe, another and a fatal necessity—that, namely, of representing matter, not mind; and sectional, not universal objects. Thus two fallacies are detected in this plausible dogma—first, that social condition is indicative of character; secondly, that the material interests of a state are necessarily hostile one to another, and require mutual counteraction. A change of terms unmasks the hidden error—property, not personality, is the basis of representation. There you have it. That is the Whig doctrine of constitutional government, according to the present avatar of Whiggism. It is, in fact, Toryism with a new face. Change the terms again, and you get the good old maxim—the people have a right to be governed well, but not to govern themselves. That is not the Whiggism of Locke, Burke, or Fox. Lord John's Gamaliel should rise up to repudiate him. William Pitt exclaimed in glee, when his great antagonist made a less deviation than this from his "traditions," "I'll unwhig the gentleman for life!"

The bond under which alone his lordship would consent to extend the suffrage, is a flagrant flying in the face of his ancestral principles. He would only grant the people votes on their recognizances not to use them for the subversion of the thrones of the House of Lords, or of the Established Church. Limited monarchy this, with a vengeance—limiting the prerogatives of "his sovereign Majesty the People." If government be not the creature of the people, English history is indeed but "an old almanack." The Established Church is confessedly but a creature of the State—else, how came Woburn into the hands of the present possessors? An hereditary peerage may not always prove itself hereditary wisdom—but who, if not the people, shall be the judge? The throne!—

"Men made for kings!
Say, rather, they for men."

So sung a poet whom none will accuse of violent democracy—but it is impossible to defend the sentiment on "Lord John's doctrine of representation." There is really no room for argument; and we don't wish to excite ourselves just now by fighting the air—we have graver work in hand.

Aye! to a grave work we are summoned, and that by Lord John himself. Right glad are we to find one point of agreement:—

"It is not for Ministers, it is not for official persons alone, to feel an interest in the solution of this great question. That interest extends to our posterity. That interest every member of this House is bound to evince conscientiously" [hear].

"Hear, hear," we repeat, from the bottom of our heart. Parliamentary reform is the question at this moment, "not alone of official persons," but of every man in Britain. It is the question whether manhood or inanimate matter shall prevail in the government of this empire, with all its vast concerns—whether the aggrandisement of factions or the universal weal shall be the aim and tendency of legislation—whether incapable nepotism shall continue toumber the offices of executive administration, or those honourable seats be open to ability and public virtue—whether the strangers from little Belgium and far-off Otaheite, visiting us this summer, shall learn with amaze that we lack the liberty we gave to them. This is the question which has only stood still in those ages of our past which are a dishonour to our national annals—and the question which posterity will deeply blame us if we suffer to pass down unsolved.

AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE LONDON PEACE CONGRESS.—The energetic and all-absorbing opposition arrayed against the iniquitous "Fugitive Slave Bill," has deeply engrossed the attention and sympathies of the League of Brotherhood in America. A Peace Congress Committee, however, has been organised, of which Charles Sumner, J. P. Blanchard, George Merrill, Rev. George Beckwith, Rev. Dr. Sharp, and W. C. Brown, represent the American Peace Society; and Hon. Amasa Walker, Rev. E. Davis, J. M. Earle, R. W. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Allen, and William A. White, the League. This committee will undertake the task of securing a large and respectable delegation to the Peace Congress which is to be held in this metropolis during the ensuing summer.

PRINTING BY WATER POWER.—The printing press of a daily paper in Boston, United States, is driven in a manner of which there is no example in any other city in the Republic. Through a two-inch lead pipe, a stream of Chochituate water is introduced into the meter, which only occupies twenty-four square inches. The fall of water between the Boston reservoir and this meter is about 100 feet. This two-inch stream will discharge eighty gallons of water each minute, and in passing through the meter will give a motive power equal to what is called three-horse power. This is more than sufficient for driving the press. It is less hazardous than a steam-engine, requires no attendance, and is always in readiness.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

- 1. Agriculture, for the relief of, 13.
- 2. Attorneys' Certificate, for repeal of duty on, 3.
- 3. Caffe War, against taxing this country for, 1.
- 4. Church and State, for the separation of (from Birmingham), 1.
- 5. Church of Rome, against the encroachments of, 41.
- 6. Copyholds, for the enfranchisement of, 4.
- 7. County constabulary, for extension of, 1.
- 8. County-rates and expenditure, for control of by rate-payers, 8.
- 9. Ecclesiastical Bill, against, 151.
- 10. Education (Ireland), against present system of, 2.
- 11. Lancaster gaol, petition from prisoners for debt, complaining of severe treatment.
- 12. London Dock Company, petition of complaining of treatment by the Customs.
- 13. Lord-Lieutenant (Ireland), against the abolition of, 2.
- 14. Marriage with wife's sister, for legalizing, 1.
- 15. Merchant Marine Act, for amendment of, 6.
- 16. National Land Company, for dissolving, 9.
- 17. Newspapers, for abolition of burdens on, 5.
- 18. Paper, for repeal of duty on, 10.
- 19. Poor-law department, for reducing salaries of, 2.
- 20. Property-tax, for modification of, 2.
- 21. Post-office, for abolition of Sunday labour in, 1.
- 22. Railways, for altering mode of assessment, 1.
- 23. School Establishment Bill (Scotland), against, 1.
- 24. Smithfield Market Bill, against, 82.
- 25. Stagecoaches and Post-horses, for repeal of duty on, 1.
- 26. Taxation, for reduction of, 1.
- 27. Timber, for partial repeal of duty on, 2.
- 28. Windows, for repeal of duty on, 15.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

- Commons Enclosure Bill.
- Sunday Trading Bill.
- County Franchise Bill.
- Audit of Railway Accounts Bill.
- Encumbered Estate Leases (Ireland) Bill.
- Religious Houses Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

- Appointment of Vice-Chancellor Bill.
- Commons Enclosure Bill.
- NOTICES OF MOTION.
- Tuesday, March 18. Lord John Russell—Committee of the House on Jewish Disabilities.
- ... Sir W. Somerville—on Irish Poor-laws and medical charities.
- Tuesday, March 18. Mr. Mitchell—Select Committee on the Board of Customs.
- ... Mr. Sadler—on the mode of varying Tithrent charges in Ireland.
- ... (Deferred to.) Lord Duncan—for the repeal of the Window-tax.
- Thursday, March 20. Lord Mahon—on the present passport system.
- ... Sir W. Molesworth—on our Colonial system.
- ... Lord John Russell—Bill for reforming the Court of Chancery.

DEBATES.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.
Early in the evening of Friday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose in the House of Commons, and said:—

In moving that the House at its rising adjourn to Monday I will state the course of proceeding which the Government proposes to pursue. When the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill shall be read, my right hon. friend, the Secretary for the Home Department, will state the alterations and modifications which it is intended to make in that measure, and which are certainly extensive. The last time the House sat, I was asked to postpone the second reading of the bill after my right hon. friend should have stated the alterations which we purpose to make in it; I have taken that proposition into consideration, and my right hon. friend will propose that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill be adjourned to Friday next [hear, hear]. With respect to the general state of business, I may say that, there having been a considerable interval during which no public business has been done in this House, it is desirable we should proceed with the estimates for the year as soon as possible, and therefore I propose that the House shall consider the Navy Estimates in committee on Monday. Having stated my intention to postpone the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill until Friday next, I trust that those who are opposed to the measure will not offer any opposition to the House going into committee upon it at an early day, supposing the second reading to be agreed to. It is also necessary to take some votes for the army and ordnance, especially the vote for the number of men, in order that the House may renew the Mutiny Bill, which expires on the 21st of April. It is not my intention to ask the House to come to any vote upon the income-tax until Monday, the 24th inst., and on the preceding Friday, the 21st, my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer will state any alterations and modifications he may mean to propose in the financial measures of the Government.

The motion was agreed to without remark.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.
On Friday, on the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Sir GEORGE GREY stated the Ministerial intentions respecting it; and moved its adjournment to next Friday. He first referred to the several clauses that had been suggested and urged—the adoption of declaratory resolutions, the appointment of select committees, and the omission of Ireland from the provisions of the bill. The first course would be attended with as much debate as that now proposed—the second would prolong the irritation and controversy, already too fierce and protracted—and as to the third, the object of the measure was to assert the authority of the Queen; and to have omitted Ireland, would have been to admit that the authority of the Crown in Ireland was less paramount than in other portions of the United Kingdom [cheers]; and would have been, for the Ministers of the Crown, a direct betrayal of their trust [hear, and cheers]. There was no portion of this bill which could inflict the slightest hardship on our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in this country. But, as regarded Ireland, he could not deny that the bill, as it stood, did propose to interfere with usages and practices in connexion with the Roman Catholic population which had been long established, and that, to this extent, it would be a hardship, and an interference altogether unnecessary [cheers]. At

the same time, in his opinion, many of the objections made were utterly unfounded, either in law or in fact. With regard to the second clause, it had been stated that it would render even the spiritual acts of the Roman Catholic bishops null and void. No one, with a legal education, could for one moment suppose that a clause of this kind could render any spiritual act void, unless that act was one which could be enforced by a court of law [hear]. All spiritual acts performed by Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland or vicars apostolic in England, were acts to which Roman Catholics rendered a willing obedience, which were of a purely spiritual nature, and obedience to which the law of the land could not enforce [hear, hear]. It had never been in the contemplation of the Government to set aside such acts, and with such this bill did not interfere at all. With regard to the third clause, it had been alleged that it proposed a direct interference with the provisions of the Bequests Act, which had been passed by the Legislature a few years ago with a view to facilitate the endowment of Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland. He altogether denied that it would have any such effect. The 18th clause of that act authorized grants by deed or will, in trust to any Roman Catholic archbishop, or bishop, or other person in holy orders, officiating in any diocese, or having pastoral superintendence of any congregation professing the Roman Catholic religion, and to those who, from time to time, shall so officiate or superintend. That particular section was most carefully worded, and in no way or degree violated the clause in the act of 1829, which prohibited the assumption by Roman Catholic prelates of territorial titles. He was, nevertheless, not prepared to deny that there were cases in which the operation of the third clause, as it now stood, might prejudice some of the rights of the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland, rights admitted by long usage, sanctioned by time, and admitted in courts of law. Allusion had been made to the ordination and collation of priests. In certain cases it was necessary, in courts of law, to give evidence with respect to these matters, in reference to the rights of third parties; it being the practice to put in, for the substantiation of facts, certificates of ordination, or instruments of collation; and incidentally this bill might unfairly and improperly interfere with these processes. These instruments, as regarded Ireland, always on the face of them described Roman Catholic prelates as archbishops or bishops of particular dioceses, and priests as priests of particular congregations. He had, during the last few days, seen one of these instruments, which was in Latin, as was invariably the case, and which styled the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin "Archbishop of Dublin" simply, and evidence of that kind was receivable in courts of law. In courts of equity in Ireland, since the act of 1829, the titles of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops had been repeatedly recognised. These being the facts, the bill would necessarily have an operation never intended by the Government who, above all, had been anxious not to meddle with any civil or religious right possessed at present by any class of her Majesty's subjects. The Government had given the best consideration to this question, and had thought it their duty to persevere with this bill, thinking it essential that Parliament should not pass by carelessly an aggression of the most unequivocal kind, indifference and inattention to which might but encourage further measures of a similar character and equally insulting [hear, hear]. No doubt the Government might have omitted some words and inserted others to meet particular cases, but by these modifications they would raise new points of discussion, suggest new objections, and not at all effect the object which they had most sincerely and honestly in view; and they had therefore come to the conclusion, that it was most expedient to omit altogether the second and third clauses [cheers]. With regard to the fourth clause, that was wholly ancillary, and a corollary to the second and third clauses; and therefore he also proposed to omit—[The remainder of the sentence was drowned in the shout of ironical laughter]. He would now say a few words in anticipation of the objection, that the bill, thus reduced and limited to the declaratory prohibition contained in the first clause, would be a measure unworthy of the occasion, and not of a character to justify the expectations which had been excited [cheers and counter cheers]. In his opinion, it was of the first importance that there should be placed on record a Parliamentary declaration, in the clearest and most explicit language, to the effect that the titles assumed by Roman Catholic prelates were without the authority of the Legislature or the sanction of the nation [cheers]. This might be merely a repetition of an existing prohibition, but he would contend that it was not the less necessary. Certainly, he would not admit that the clause in the act of 1829, which forbade the assumption of territorial titles by Roman Catholic prelates, was a dead letter. It was true that, undisguisedly, in ordinary transactions with the Roman Catholic population, the Irish Roman Catholic prelates did ignore and overlook that clause; but substantially and in effect, in all official communications with the Government, and in all official documents, those prelates did obey and respect the law [hear, hear]. And if this bill passed, we should have the same result in England; for he believed that her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects would feel it their duty to respect and bow to the law [hear, hear]. While, then, avoiding all interference with long-established usages in Ireland, or with any of the rights of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, he did think that this prohibition with regard to the assumption of titles should be extended both to England and Ireland [hear].

At the same time he would repeat, that he did not look to any act of Parliament for the maintenance of the Protestant religion of these realms [cheers], but to that deep feeling of attachment to their faith which characterised alike the members of the Established Church and the adherents of all the denominations dissenting from that Church [loud cheers]. To such feelings alone he trusted, under God, for a defence of that faith, accompanied, as they would no doubt be, by the increased activity and intelligence in every minister of every Protestant denomination—armed, as he believed, in the armour of truth, to resist any and every aggression [cheers]. Before he sat down he was anxious to answer a question that had been put with respect to the operation of this bill upon the bishops of the Protestant episcopal communion in Scotland. Their case had not been in contemplation by the Government at all in proposing the bill; there was nothing in their conduct, or in the course they had pursued, to render it necessary to place them under any prohibitions or disabilities [hear, hear]. But after the presentation of the petition from the Protestant episcopal communion, he had felt it right to state that the bishops of that body, designated as they were by the act of 1840, had no shadow of right to assume titles drawn from the names of the places where their dioceses existed; and in introducing a clause to exempt those bishops from any penalties under the present bill, he should certainly provide that such exemption should give them no right or title to the assumption of any title to which they were not now entitled by the law [hear]. It was against positive law, and against the act of union, for them to assume titles from the names of the districts. The usage had grown up within the last twenty years, and was not general among the bishops of Scotland—it prevailed only with some of them. He had presented to the House a petition from the members of the Christian Knowledge Society—which, after accepting, he observed was signed by several Scotch bishops, with the title of their dioceses; and he informed, officially, the Archbishop of Canterbury (as President of the Society), that the reception of that petition must not be regarded as a recognition of those titles. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving the adjournment of the order of the day to Friday next.

Mr. STUART severely remarked upon the negligent mode in which the Government went about to resist an insult to the Crown and resist an aggression upon the national religion. If a gross insult had been offered to the Crown, it was the business of the executive government, by virtue of the power which belonged to them as an executive, to take the proper steps in regard to that insult—that he conceived to be constitutional law. But what had the executive government done? Had there been a proclamation of the Privy Council, or a declaration to the people of the rights of the Crown? Instead of that, by a letter published in a newspaper, addressed by the noble lord, as an individual, to another subject of the Crown—by a letter, be it observed, published in a newspaper—the noble lord expressed his indignation at the insult that had been offered to the Sovereign. Upon what constitutional principle was it that the dignity of the Crown was to be held so low that an insult offered to the Crown by a foreign power, in the face of the people of England, was to be noticed by the prime minister only by a private letter, addressed to a private individual, and published with his sanction in a newspaper? [cheers.] Anything more forgetful of what was due to the Crown of England, and to the people of England, could hardly have been conceived [hear, hear].

Mr. MILNER GIBSON wished again to state, that the only plan he was in favour of was, the plan of doing nothing [hear, hear, and laughter]. Not being the advocate of legislation, he could not be the advocate of inquiry; and, inasmuch as he did not desire to legislate at all, he did not desire to acquire information by means of a Parliamentary committee. But if they were determined to legislate, it certainly was better to legislate with information, than without it [hear, hear]. The evils of inquiry were, he admitted, great, but the evils of legislating in ignorance were greater, and the greatest evil of all was to bring in a bill to do one thing and then find out that it would do another thing [hear, hear, and laughter]. His belief really was, that the only sound principle was to do nothing [hear, hear].

Sir R. INOLIS said that the bill as it now stood was certainly an approximation to that principle—namely, of doing nothing. When the bill was first prepared, and complained of as not being sufficient, the House was told they were to accept it as an instalment of 10s. in the pound, but when it came to be examined it dwindled down to a poor ninepence [hear]—and then, by some mysterious process in chemistry, probably unknown even to Dr. Faraday, the Government had succeeded in extracting all the little spirit that had ever been in this bill [hear, hear]. The measure reminded him of the old story of the manager producing the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet cut out [hear, hear]. But the country would not be satisfied with this measure [hear]. The people of England, thank God!—he hoped he spoke it reverently, as he said it with sincerity—were too much attached to the Protestant constitution of their country tamely to suffer such an insult as had been offered them to be met with such a measure as this now proposed [cheers].

Mr. G. BANKS described the bill as practically annihilated by the mutilation it had undergone. It might be just as well abandoned altogether, and he would decidedly prefer its postponement for six months.

Mr. GLADSTONE would not allow his sentiments on the whole question to escape him at the present stage; but he suggested that the preamble of the

bill was now far too wide for its provisions, and suggested that the whole should be reprinted in a form permitted by the rules of the House.

Lord C. HAMILTON reproached the noble lord with making a mockery of the affair altogether.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL assented to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion; and proceeded to repeat the argument he used in introducing the measure, in answer to the remarks of successive speakers. The gist of his remarks is contained in the sentences:—

We have proposed to assert the independence and authority of the Crown and country of England. We think there is danger of encroachment on our temporal government, and we have adopted a course which to us appeared calculated to meet the evil as far as legislation could meet it. We have, however, found it difficult to use words by which the operation of acts necessary to the Roman Catholic religion might not be prevented. After all, I really wish that honourable gentlemen would consider the imperfections of language with which we meet in drawing up such measures. We have found it impossible, after various attempts, to use language of such a nature as to prohibit what we might most wisely prohibit, and leave free that which we might most wisely leave free. . . The question, I repeat, is one full of difficulty; and I must confess that, after all I have seen, I think we ought to confine ourselves in this bill to that amount and character of legislation which will duly assert the sovereignty of the Queen of this country [hear, hear].

Mr. NEWDEGATE exclaimed, "Quantum mutatus, ab illo Hecate" [laughter]. He quoted several Papal authorities to show the nature of the powers conferred on cardinals and legates; and endorsed the remark of Cardinal Antonelli, that the present Secretary for the Home Department was the most inefficient Minister who had ever held office.

Mr. STANFORD said he had been under the impression that the noble lord, like another distinguished performer, was about to take his farewell of the stage, whereas it now appeared that the whole company was again to appear in the farce of the "Papal Aggression." The noble lord, like a clever harlequin, had fallen to pieces and put himself together again, and the entertainment was to wind up with the "Crystal Palace," which was to cure the crisis. This might be a very pleasant programme, and would no doubt draw a crowded house, but he did not think it would satisfy either the boxes or the pit, or even the gallery. Indeed, like Mr. Romeo Coates, the only part of the noble lord's performance would be his giving up the ghost. Speaking seriously, with every desire to support the Government, he could not be content with their thus leaving untouched the monstrous difficulty of Papal aggression.

Mr. PLUMPTRE desired direct and vigorous legislation on the question. The omission proposed would more than neutralise what was retained.

Mr. FAGAN asserted, as he had before done, that no insult or aggression had been offered; and, therefore, any legislation was uncalled for, and he for one would continue to oppose it.

Colonel SITHORPE was not disappointed—for he thought the Durham letter was only a hypocritical and fanatical production—a piece of claptrap; and the bill had carried out accordingly a mere *spurious* verba.

The bill was then agreed to.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

On Monday evening, on the order of the day being read, that the House go into Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates, Mr. WILLIAMS reminded the Government that they had promised a new edition of the finance scheme of the year, and the House that they had, from session to session, voted enormous sums without a sufficiently mature consideration. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that no supplies be granted previous to the amended budget being laid before them. Mr. HUME attempted to draw from the First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir F. Baring) his reason for asking as many men this year as last; but Sir FRANCIS declined to answer at that stage.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the motion for going into committee was put and carried.

The Speaker, therefore, left the chair, and was succeeded by Mr. Bernal, the Chairman of Committee.

The FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY then proceeded to open the general question of the navy estimates, preparatory to proposing a series of votes on account of that service. Referring to the objections he had urged, in past years, to scanty votes of supply, necessitating the annual introduction of an item of "excess" to make up the deficiency, he rejoiced to state that no such item would now appear; but that, on the contrary, the expenditure during the two years last past was nearly £700,000 less than the amount voted by the House, and the accounts of the current twelve months would present a continued saving to a considerable amount. Coming to the successive votes, he stated that the first, that fixing the number of men, would be the same as last year—viz., 39,000; and remarked that France, with much smaller demands for the protection of colonies and commerce, kept on service a body of 25,000 seamen. Since 1835, again, which had been assumed as a "model" year, the increase of expenditure on this item had been much larger with our neighbours than ourselves. The next vote, however—that of money to defray naval costs—would be slightly increased owing to some increase in the pay and allowances. After explaining the mode in which a reduction of £1,256,000 had been effected in the dockyard expenditure for building, repairs, &c., as compared with the votes of 1848 & 9, he went through the remaining votes, on some of which small diminutions were apparent, while others, among which

was that for the packet service, exhibited an increase. Altogether the result was that the sum total required would be £171,000 below the estimates of 1850; and this, he repeated, was far less than the probable reduction in the actual expenditure. Reviewing his own career as head of the Admiralty Board, Sir F. Baring recorded the fact that in the financial year 1848-9 the actual expense of the navy had been £7,955,000, and that of the year about to expire only £6,362,500; showing that, after making full allowance for charges transferred to other heads of expenditure, an economy of one and a half millions had been accomplished in the two years of his administration. He contrasted this saving with the far smaller reductions accomplished during Earl Grey's ministry, from 1831 to 1835, during which period little more than a million was retrenched from the navy estimates, and contended that the comparison was one of which the present Government had no reason to be ashamed.

The first vote having been proposed, Mr. HUME complained that the arguments addressed to the House on this subject moved always in a vicious circle, an overgrown establishment in France being quoted to justify an overgrown establishment in England. As a better comparison he would point to America, a country without debt, where the navy afloat in ordinary consisted but of seven ships of the line, twelve frigates, four brigs, and seven steamers, and the list of officers was cut down to even a narrower scantling. In our dockyards he found that we had seventy-four men of war which had never been at sea: and since the peace had built a number equivalent to the whole existing navy, merely to rot in the slips. Two millions a year were thus wasted upon ship-building. The hon. member then went through various returns of charges and services in past years, dwelling especially upon the successive increments made to the African squadron, which had now attained the dignity of a fleet, and demanded why the estimate should not be framed upon the model of the year (1835), when the number of seamen was 10,000 less than had been asked for that night? In 1835 they had 167 ships in commission, with 26,500 men; in 1845 the men were increased to 40,000, and the ships to 234; and in 1848, without any reason for it, they had 43,000 men voted, and actually maintained 44,500, and the ships in commission were 266, wandering about the world, and often doing mischief. Now, was that a proper state of things when the people were in distress?—and in distress they were. He appealed to the few members of the country party present (the Opposition benches were nearly empty), whether here was not a safe and practicable means of relieving the burdens of the agricultural and of all classes. He complained that in the late crisis we had been made the laughing stock of the world, and that her Majesty had been advised to send for the Duke of Wellington. Why, there was not an improvement connected with the army since 1840, or in connexion with lighthouses, or with regard to pilots, that the Duke of Wellington had not opposed. And for her Majesty to be advised to send for such a man! "They did not," continued the hon. member, "they did not send for me" [laughter]. He was, perhaps, as old a doctor as the duke—he was in the field as early as he was—he had paid more attention to the passing events of the last twenty years, and he thought he could prescribe quite as well [laughter]. Turning again to the country gentlemen, he said, he found that when wheat was at 60s. a quarter the agriculturists received in the aggregate 210 millions sterling per annum for grain, but now that it was at 40s., they received only 140 millions; there was no wonder, therefore, that they sought relief. He asked them, therefore, to join him, and to take his budget, which would give them a margin of 10 millions to deal with. He proposed that, instead of 194 millions for the army and navy, they should go back to the expenditure of 1834-5, which was from 12 to 14 millions. He would undertake to make that reduction, and leave the services more efficient than they now were. The interest of the debt amounted to 28 millions, and they were told they could not touch it. He did not want to touch it. He should be very sorry to break faith, but he thought that by taking a comprehensive view, by economy, and retrenchment, they might lower it by paying their debts like honest men. Then there was the civil list—not that he would take a farthing from her Majesty, who had rather too little; out of £385,000, only £60,000—all the rest was frittered away in useless array—on the forty-five lords and ladies in waiting, shreds of the aristocracy, who were paid for attending on a few great days. From the Crown revenues, they might procure ample funds for the payment of all the expenses of a revised civil list. Then the £2,300,000 for diplomatic services, judges, and other miscellaneous expenditure, might be cut down to £1,850,000, though he would not cut down those who really did the work. The collection of the revenue cost seven millions. The customs department cost three millions, and it could be better done for two. The House had not been fairly dealt with in this matter—they had twice resolved that the cost of collecting the revenue should be brought into account, but that had not been done. He recollects in 1821, showing that collectors of assessed taxes had collected monies that they had not accounted for; and Mr. Herries passed an act to prevent that kind of thing; but they went on still in the old way. We had not a single colony in which there did not exist dissatisfaction at the childish trammels in which they were kept, for the sake of extensive patronage being exercised by the Government at home; and they should now consider whether we might not be relieved of the expense of 8,000 or 10,000 men in Canada. The honourable gentleman was about to

move a resolution, declaring that it was the duty of the House to take into its serious consideration in what manner, and to what extent, the number of men could be reduced without detriment to the public service; also, declaring that the African squadron was inefficient, and ought to be dispensed with—but the CHAIRMAN said it was not competent for the hon. member to propose in committee of supply a resolution of this kind: the vote before the committee must be adopted or negatived. Mr. HUME therefore proposed, as an amendment, that the number be 30,000, instead of 39,000 men.

Mr. M'GREGOR declared that the public dockyards were scenes of lavish and useless extravagance. He saw no reason for maintaining a number of first-rates equal to the aggregate navies of all Europe besides, except France, and contended that the merchant navy of England, and especially our steam vessels, were abundantly strong enough to protect themselves. He agreed that the votes for this year might be easily reduced below five millions. Nothing, however, could obviate the necessity of an early revision of the whole question of taxation and expenditure.

Mr. COBDEN remarked that the question before the committee was the vote of a sum of money equal to the income tax, to the malt tax, or to the whole of the assessed taxes, with the addition of the soap and paper duties. If they voted the number of men, it was quite in vain to think afterwards of reducing materially the vote of money. The right hon. baronet opposite (Sir J. Graham) when he exercised his most useful sway at the Admiralty from 1830 to 1834, effected a reduction in the expenditure from £5,887,000 to £4,726,000, the reduction in the number of men was from 32,000 to 26,000, being nearly as great a per centage as that of the money. The navy was the largest manufacturing concern in the kingdom, perhaps in the world—a large manufactory of shipping, employing upwards of 10,000 persons, the great proportion of whom were skilled artisans. It was a maxim which nobody would dispute, that the worst of all manufacturers was a government [hear, hear]. Whether a government undertook to build ships, to manage woods and forests, or to establish national workshops, it would do all those things worse than an individual would do. There was a constant outcry against the profligate and wasteful expenditure in the dockyards; and people jumped to the conclusion that it might be cured by looking into it. A committee had been engaged in doing this a whole session. They had finished their inquiry more than two years since; and if any good was to result from it they ought to have had the benefit of it now. Yet the outcry was as great as ever; nor would he pretend that anything done in that committee was likely to lead to a considerable change. Every person they examined protested that everything was done under their charge better than private individuals could do it—whether they were superintendents of shipbuilding, boiler-makers, or manufacturers of gunpowder. They were likely to entertain that opinion, because they were never brought to those means of conviction, which showed private individuals that they were making mistakes. In the dockyards there was no annual stock-taking, no balance-sheet, no individual capitalists to be ruined [hear, hear]. The Admiralty came to that House for two or more millions when they wanted it; and if this country was likely to be ruined very easily, it would have been ruined long ago [hear, hear]. Having a long purse to pull at, and not being involved in the consequences of their own blunders, they went on at the dockyards making the same mistakes they had done ten years ago, and it was his firm conviction that, as long as Government continued to make ships and boilers, and to carry on this great manufacturing business, they would have the same per centage of waste they had had before, and which was now going on. The dockyards were political institutions from beginning to end. There was not an individual connected with the Admiralty, from the First Lord down to the humblest labourer or shipwright, who was not a political instrument in the hands of somebody or other. Either he was looking to the Secretary of the Admiralty for advancement, or somebody else was watching over his interest because he had political influence in the borough [hear]. He came now to ask if it was necessary to keep up the number of 39,000 men? This was no motion of the Peace Society for the abolition of our navy; but he wanted to know why 25,000 men would not suffice as well for the navy now as in 1835? There were then some grave international questions unsettled, a serious boundary question with the United States; a dispute with Russia involving a threatened war; and diplomatic quarrels looming with France respecting Tahiti and Syria. All those were now disposed of; there was nothing which could excite hostilities from any quarter. He knew but two reasons why we should keep a navy at all—because we were a maritime people and had shipping, and because we had coasts to defend from some enemy. A great deal of exaggeration prevailed as to the use of the navy in defence of our commerce. Generally speaking, where we had trade we had international treaties, ambassadors, consuls, and so on. It was a remark constantly made in the United States, that they never see one of our ships on their coast. He did not say that a class of small ships were not necessary, as a kind of police in time of peace. The government of the United States did not keep up any fleet except for commercial purposes. They had no line of battle ships afloat, or even in commission [hear, hear]. They had only one vessel of 54 guns employed; all the rest were gun-brigs of from 10 to 15 guns, which they used as a sort of marine police [hear, hear]. He was ready to admit that England had relations which the United States of

America had not. But even in that point of view our policy was objectionable. To what country did they usually look for a justification of the large armaments they kept up? The right hon. gentleman had invoked the example of France as a precedent for keeping up a large navy. But was it not singular, that in the bureau on the French navy our example was quoted as a justification for keeping up a large war navy in France [as was shown by a quotation which the hon. member read from the *Ordre*]. Was it not possible, when they saw France building ships of war at a frightful cost, because we did so, and when we built ships of war because France did so, that some arrangement might be made between the two countries by which this supreme folly, this child's play of beggar-my-neighbour, could be done away with [hear, hear]. He should ask the approval of the House to a motion directing that negotiations be entered into between the Governments of the two countries, with the view of preventing these rivalries of force between the two countries, and proposing a mutual reduction [hear, hear]. England was in a position to make the first advance without the possibility of her motives being misinterpreted [hear, hear], because the superiority of her naval power was acknowledged. A proposition that would prevent two civilized nations which were at peace and amity with each other from arming themselves to the teeth, and preparing for battle like savages or wild beasts, was worthy of the serious consideration of the House; and if the House applied itself with energy to the task, it might effect the greatest benefit on the civilized world, by accomplishing so humane and beneficial an object as the reduction of these armaments [hear, hear].

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the popular prejudice against the management of the public dockyards was well-founded. Considerable improvements had been effected, rendering the works more economical and more efficient, and removing the odium of corruption and favouritism. The number of men was below the average of the past ten years; and as to construction expenses, a new power had lately obtained a vast development, rendering attacks more easy and rapid, and compelling a prudent provision of similar means for defence. Steam had gone far to deprive this country of the security it once enjoyed from its insular position, and obliged us to look with more jealousy upon the means of offence possessed by our neighbours. With an army comparatively weak, and no reserve of militia, our naval defences were of incalculable importance. He did not fear invasion, yet could not look upon it as impossible; and those very free-trade measures which extended relationships of commerce and amity with the rest of the world, at the same time placed a new weapon in the hands of other nations, who might deeply injure us by stopping the supplies of food [cheers from the Protectionists]. As trade increased, so its safeguards ought to be preserved; and considering how numerous were our points of contact, and chances of collision, with nations only imperfectly civilized, the maintenance of the navy at its past average, could not be deemed extravagant. He should postpone any detailed comment upon the African squadron; but affirmed that the efforts of our cruisers had been very successful, and the cause was one of which we had reason to be proud.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON denied that Free-trade rendered a large naval force more necessary. Commercial influences were eminently pacific, and the increase of our merchant shipping was a practical increase of maritime strength. That steamers required fewer seamen than sailing vessels, and that 30,000 men had heretofore been found amply sufficient for the naval service, justified the retrenchment moved by Mr. Hume. The proceedings of the slave squadron had been injurious, especially in Brazil, to the very cause it was intended to support.

Mr. CARDWELL contended that the presence of our ships on the coasts of Brazil had strengthened the hands of the British negotiators, and aided in enforcing the treaties by which the slave-trade was prohibited.

Capt. BERKELEY apprehended that merchant seamen, ignorant of gunnery, would prove very inefficient if drafted, upon an emergency, into the war navy.

Mr. PLUMPTRE characterised Mr. Hume's reasoning as "penny wise and pound foolish." Mr. S. CRAWFORD said he was sent to the House to support the old Whig formula, "peace, retrenchment, and reform."

Col. THOMPSON would vote for Mr. Hume's amendment, though not for that hon. member's reasons.

The committee then divided upon the amendment.

Ayes 61

Noes 169

Majority —108

The original motion was then agreed to, as were the following votes:—

£1,435,733, for the wages of seamen and marines.

£500,632, for victuals for seamen and marines.

It being proposed that £138,826 should be granted to defray the expense of the Admiralty, Colonel SIBTHORP moved instead £134,025. The Lords of the Admiralty were generally of little use. He believed that some of the present lords did not know a 74 from a barge; and when his right hon. and respected relative (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was Secretary to the Admiralty he was sick in a punt in the Thames [laughter].

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. HUME, and Mr. CRAWFORD, supported the amendment, on which the committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the vote 193

For the amendment 34

Majority —159

The original motion having been agreed to, Colonel SIBTHORP again addressed the committee. He said, that in proposing the amendment just negatived he had performed his duty, adding, "I have lost all confidence in them;" pointing to the country gentlemen who usually sit on the benches below him; and then left the house amid loud and continued cheering and laughter from the Ministerial benches.

Several other votes were agreed to without opposition—namely, £48,635 for the scientific branch of the service; £134,699 for establishments at home; and £23,654 for establishments abroad.

On the next vote—for £675,416, to artificers, &c.—Mr. HUME proposed a reduction to £400,000. With 57 vessels in course of building, it did appear to him that we might now very well stop. Since March, 1828, we had built not less than 264 ships. Within a comparatively short period we had expended for purposes of this kind as much as £5,190,000, and on dockyards £805,000, involving a great waste of timber and wages, and a pulling up 297 ships in the course of the last 20 years. Admiral BERKLEY defended the present system. Messrs. MACREGOR and COBDEN supported Mr. Hume.

The committee again divided.

For the amendment 58

Against it 127

Majority 59

The original vote was then agreed to, as was also a vote of £35,056 for the establishments abroad.

The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

The first allusion to this subject was made in the House of Lords by Lord MONTRAIL, on Thursday. His remarks took the form of inquiry as to what information the Government had received; and he moved, *pro forma*, for a copy of Sir Harry Smith's proclamation of martial law. Earl GREY replied that official intelligence had been received only up to the 3rd of January. He had ordered those papers to be prepared for their lordships; and intimated that reinforcements were about to be despatched.

Sir D. LACY EVANS and Sir W. MOLESWORTH put similar questions, on Friday evening, to Lord John Russell; the former observing that the two former Caffre wars cost this country between two and three millions sterling. Lord J. RUSSELL could only at present say that Earl Grey had written in the strongest manner to the Governor of the Cape, enjoining him to take care that no expenditure should take place of which this country could be called upon to defray the cost; in short, his noble friend gave it to be understood that the colony must bear the expense of future wars. With the exception of sending out necessary reinforcements, the Government would not incur any expense without laying a statement of it before the House [murmurs]. One regiment had been sent out to the Cape, certainly, on the responsibility of the Government, and the noble duke at the head of the army was of opinion that it might be necessary to send a second. Mr. HAWES added that the Government were in daily expectation of receiving despatches with news three weeks later.

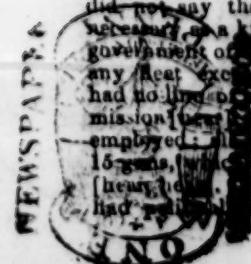
On Monday evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL imparted to the House some more definite idea of the information received by the Government, which neither differed from nor exceeded the accounts published in the newspapers. He also read to the House the following extract from Lord Grey's despatch:—

The steps you have taken for calling upon the inhabitants of the colony to arm in their own defence, and to form a large volunteer force in aid of her Majesty's regular troops, appears to have been well suited to the emergency; and, though a large expense must thus have been incurred, there can be no doubt of its having been absolutely necessary, and that it was far better to make a great exertion with the hope of promptly terminating the war than to run the risk of its being protracted by histrionics to employ to the utmost all the means of increasing your force which were available. In whatever manner it may ultimately be determined that the charge should be provided for, you were clearly right in increasing the expense, which was indispensably necessary in taking the measures required for the safety of the colony; and I am glad to learn that you have acted upon this view of the subject, at the same time adopting all the precautions in your power to prevent any irregular or improper expenditure. With regard to the question as to how this expenditure is to be provided for, I must reserve my judgment until I am in possession of further information. You are aware, from my despatch referred to in the margin, that her Majesty's government are of opinion that, while such an amount of regular force is maintained at the Cape as can be allotted to that colony with a due regard to the national resources, and to the demands of other parts of the empire on the services of her Majesty's troops, it is the duty of the Cape colonists to take upon themselves the charge of all further measures which may be required for their own defence against the barbarous tribes on the frontier. This is the view which is still entertained of the subject, but it will, nevertheless, be matter for consideration, when fuller information as to the recent transactions shall be received, whether the extent of the present calamity and the circumstances under which it has occurred, are such as to justify her Majesty's government in recommending to Parliament that assistance should be given to the colony in meeting the heavy demand upon its resources which this war must have occasioned. In the meantime, whatever sums you have been compelled to draw from the military chest for the payment of the force you have raised, or for any other expenses not incurred on account of her Majesty's regular troops, must be regarded as advanced to the colonial treasury.

Mr. HUME declared, amidst loud laughter and cheers, that Lord Grey was enough to sink any government. Mr. ADDERLEY wished to ask the noble lord, if he was aware that British Caffaria was a different place to the Cape Colony, that it was a separate British possession, was separately administered, and neither politically nor fiscally connected with the Cape; and that, therefore, they could not call on the Cape to pay a farthing for this war. Mr. V. SMITH made some remarks to the same effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INCOME-TAX.—Lord BROUGHAM has laid on the table of the House of Lords a string of resolu-



tions on this subject—the only form, he observed, in which that House could express its opinions on matters of finance.

Poisonings.—Lord CARLISLE has introduced a bill restricting the sale of arsenic.

County Courts.—Lord BROUGHAM has also introduced a bill for the extension of the powers of County Courts; empowering them to adjudicate as courts of reconciliation, on matters voluntarily submitted to them. Lords LANGDALE and BEAUMONT sanctioned the principle of the measure, and Lord CRANWORTH and the Lord CHANCELLOR consented to its first reading.

THE ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by several officers of the corporation and by some Irish representatives, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, on Friday evening, and handed in a petition under the corporate seal. It stated that the municipal representatives of the metropolis of Ireland had heard with anxiety and alarm the expressed intention of Government to introduce a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and concluded with a prayer that the House would not sanction a measure so fraught with injury to the interests of the kingdom. It was read by the clerk at the table.

CEYLON.—Mr. BAILLIE called upon the Under-Secretary for the Colonies to state when he was going to lay on the table the report of the Royal Commission, which was sent to Ceylon, and the evidence taken before it. Mr. HAWKS was understood to say, that he held in his hand two reports from the commission—a preliminary and the final report—which would be laid on the table at once, and which would explain why the evidence could not be laid before the House at present. It was an extremely bulky document, and was transmitted to the Horse Guards, whence it was sent to Ceylon, to be used at the trial of Captain Watson, and had not been sent back.

THE COUNTY CONSTITUENCY.—Mr. KING, amidst loud cheering from the lower benches, brought in a bill to extend the right of voting for counties to all occupiers of tenelements of the annual value of £10. The bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed. The hon. member fixed the second reading for the 2nd of April [cries of "The 1st of April!" and laughter].

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—In answer to Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. LABOUCHERE has intimated his intention of introducing an amendment of the act of last session.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.—Sir B. HALL put a question to the Home Secretary, with reference to a return which the House had ordered of the preferments held by archbishops, bishops, and dignitaries of the Church. All the returns which had been made were imperfect; but from the Bishops of Ely, St. David's, and Exeter, the only answer was, "No return made." He wished to ask whether any communication had been made to those right rev. prelates in pursuance of the order of the House—whether that communication had been made to them more than once—and whether there was any hope that those right rev. prelates would make any return? Sir G. GREY said, that the order had been communicated to all the bishops, and in cases where no return had been previously received, a letter had been addressed to the right rev. prelates. Since then, returns had been received from all of them except three. He had received a letter from the Bishop of St. David's, expressing his regret at the delay which had occurred; that he had lost no time in desiring his secretary to make the return; but it was found to be a matter which would occupy much labour and time. He had also received from the Bishop of Exeter a communication stating that from the multitude of returns he had to make he had been unable to prepare the one required, but adding, that he thought it was a question whether he ought to make any such return. From the Bishop of Ely he had received no information. Sir BENJAMIN HALL gave notice of a motion on the subject.

ORANGE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.—Mr. ARCHDALE having asked the Home Secretary why he had refused to present some recent addresses to the Queen from Orange societies, whereas he had presented several such in 1848, Sir GEORGE GREY replied, that in the latter case it was an inadvertence for which he was open to censure—in the former, he had presented one such address, because as it prayed for the dismissal of ministers, he did not like to stand in the way.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES LEASES (IRELAND).—Mr. MCULLAGH has obtained leave to bring in a bill to encourage and facilitate the granting of leases in certain cases on encumbered estates in Ireland.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The Harwich election terminated on Wednesday afternoon, in the return of Mr. Prinsep, he polling 135, and Mr. Crawford 130 votes.—The *Manchester Examiner* states that a numerous meeting of Mr. W. J. Fox's friends, Oldham, pledged itself to support Mr. W. J. Fox at the next election, and a subscription was entered into to promote that object—£150 being promptly subscribed.—The South Wilts Protection Association have begun to take steps for securing the return of R. P. Long, Esq., whenever the dissolution of Parliament takes place, at which period Mr. Bennett retires.

The Marble Arch at the Oxford-street entrance to Hyde-park is very nearly completed. The gates have been fixed in their places.

CLIPPINGS FROM AMERICAN AND COLONIAL "EXCHANGES."

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM IRRESISTIBLE.—It is not for men long to hinder the march of human freedom. I have no fear for that, ultimately—none at all—simply for this reason, that I believe in the infinite God. You may make your statutes; an appeal always lies to the higher law, and decisions adverse to that get set aside in the ages. Your statutes cannot hold Him. You may gather all the dried grass and all the straw in both Continents: you may braid it into ropes to bind down the sea; while it is calm, you may laugh, and say, "Lo! I have chained the ocean!" and howl down the law of Him who holds the universe as a rosebud in his hand—its every ocean but a drop of dew. "How the waters suppress their agitation," you may say. But when the winds blow their trumpets, the sea rises in its strength, snaps asunder the bonds that had confined his mighty limbs, and the world is littered with the idle hay! Stop the human race in its development and march to freedom? As well might the boys of Boston, some lustrous night, mounting the steeples of this town, call on the stars to stay their course! Gently, but irresistibly, the Greater and the Lesser Bear move round the pole; Orion, in his mighty mail, comes up the sky; the Bull, the Ram, the Heavenly Twins, the Crab, the Lion, the Maid, the Scales, and all that shining company, pursue their march all night, and the new day discovers the idle urchins in their lofty places, all tired, and sleepy, and ashamed. . . . There is Rome, the widow of two civilizations—the Pagan and the Catholic. They both had her, and unto both she bore daughters and fair sons. But, the Niobe of Nations, she boasted that her children were holier and more fair than all the pure ideas of Justice, Truth, and Love, the offspring of the eternal God. And now she sits there, transformed into stone, amid the ruins of her children's bones. At midnight, I have heard the owl hoot in the Coliseum and the Forum, giving voice to desolation; and at midday I have seen the fox in the palace where Augustus gathered the wealth, the wit, the beauty, and the wisdom of a conquered world, and the fox and the owl interpreted to me the voice of many ages, which came to tell this age, that THOUGH HAND JOIN IN HAND, THE WICKED SHALL NOT PROSPER.—*Theodore Parker*.

THE VALUE OFeloquence in DEMOCRATIC STATES.—Politics at the West and South are never understood if this prime element is not accounted. Were Ewing and Corwin, [two leading statesmen] without this ability to advocate their own claims, the one would have booted [he was a salt maker] to this day, and the other have been driving horses as "Tom, the wagon boy." I knew one man who lost the entire force of a political mass-meeting at MacConnelville. The two candidates for Congress agreed to discuss their claims publicly, and the Democratic candidate not being a ready stumper, employed that most eloquent speaker, John Brough, to aid him. When Mr. Brough began his speech his antagonist stopped him to put a question to the candidate whose claims he was to sustain. Pointing to Mr. Brough, who is a very fat, portly man, he inquired, "If elected, do you expect to take that huge salt sack of fat and other things to Washington to make your speeches for you?" The question produced such a tremendous uproar of laughter, that after several ineffectual attempts to gain the ear of the people, Mr. Brough, though unquestionably one of the best speakers in the State, was obliged to desist.—*New York Tribune*.

PREJUDICE OF COLOUR.—It is understood that some of the felons at Huntsville are greatly enraged because a negro has been sentenced to the penitentiary. They regard this as a gross insult to the white convicts there, and complain loudly of the legislators who have thus placed the white felon upon the same level with negroes.—*Ib.*

SUFFRAGE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The right of suffrage having been granted to the people residing in the Sandwich Islands, an election was to take place on the first Monday in January, for members of a Legislative body, termed the Parliament. The *Honolulu Times* congratulates its citizens upon the attainment of this great privilege, and hails the event as auspicious for the future growth and prosperity of the country. We have not seen the law prescribing the right of suffrage, and do not precisely know how far it extends, but believe that it embraces all, both native born and foreign, who have resided in the Island for a specified period. Twenty-three persons are to be elected, and a vigorous effort will be made to secure as many of this number out of "the universal Yankee nation" as possible. As is very justly remarked, the greatest objection in Hawaiian government, Hawaiian legislation, and the administration of justice in Hawaiian courts is, and has been, that they have long been behind the age.—*Ib.*

TRIAL OF WESLEYAN PREACHERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Rev. Messrs. M'Bride and Crooks were indicted for having given the "Ten Commandments" to a little girl in Liberty, a village in the suburbs of Salem, a Moravian town, with a population of perhaps fifteen hundred. The rev. gentlemen had only been in the place a short time ere the news took the wings of electricity, and flew through the entire town. "The preachers have come!! The abolitionists are here!!!" Great was the excitement among the people. Some said, "They ought to be lynched!" others, "They ought to be hung!" and other some, "No attorney ought to appear for them," &c. The defendants employed two attorneys—Messrs. Morehead and Mendenhall—the largest slaveholders in Guildford county. The indictment

contained two specifications, the second of which charged the said Jesse M'Bride and Adam Crooks of, with force and arms, wickedly, seditiously, knowingly, and intentionally circulating said pamphlet within the state, with an intent to excite insurrection, conspiracy, and resistance in the slaves or free negroes and persons of colour within the state. Evidence having been given of the distribution of the pamphlet, the judge summed up most unfavourably for the prisoners, but Crooks was found not guilty. M'Bride was, however, found guilty on the second count, and was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive twenty stripes, and be imprisoned in the county gaol one year, and that the sheriff proceed to inflict the penalty immediately. An appeal was entered, and Mr. M'Bride was bound in the sum of 1,000 dollars to appear in due course, when the validity of the appeal will be tried.

EXTREME COLD WEATHER.—Yesterday was the coldest day of the season. At four in the morning the thermometer stood at 25 degrees below zero. The weather was so cold as to deprive two individuals of life. Mr. Edmund Smith was found dead in a shed opposite Mr. Peter Hanley's tavern; and a soldier belonging to the Rifle Brigade was frozen to death in returning to barracks. The weather is extremely cold, and that is a fact.—*British Whig*.

THE PRESS OF NEW-ENGLAND.—George H. Brown, Esq., of Groton, Mass., commenced making, during the last year, a collection of newspapers. Before the new year came in he had succeeded in obtaining a copy of every different paper published in the New-England States, and all printed in the year 1850. The number in all is 446.

A CANADIAN JOURNAL ON STATE-CHURCHES.—It has ever been the fixed determination of the British government, guided by the counsel, or overawed by the power, of the hierarchy, to implant a State-church in every colony; and it should, therefore, be the fixed determination of the people to resist steadfastly and vigorously, and by every moral means, such an encroachment upon their liberties. . . . The spirit of State religion is marked by injustice and selfishness: it rules over its victims by the rod of ignorance or by the iron rod of power. If it cannot convince it will coerce: if it cannot command obedience by persuasion, it will enforce it by the authority of law, or it will punish the free spirit. So long as there is any public State provision for any priesthood—so long as the Clergy Reserves are employed for the support of the teachers of any denomination—so long as one of the rectories is allowed to remain as a monument of High Church pretensions and iniquity—so long are the civil and religious interests of the Canadian people in jeopardy. They should never forget that, not many years ago, none but the Episcopalians were permitted to hold ground for chapels or burying-grounds—none but the clergy of that sect were allowed to perform the rite of marriage—and that Presbyterians and others were punished, and even banished from the province, for exercising an inalienable right! "The Beast" is overawed by the voice of the people, but it yet lives, and we shall never be safe until it is driven away into its native fastnesses, in the regions of mental and moral darkness, or until its power is destroyed.—*The Examiner*.

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AT THE CAPE.—The enormous amount of the public expenditure of this colony affords the most striking evidence of the mismanagement to which its affairs have been so long subjected. In the year 1846, no less a sum than £189,000 was expended in the civil administration of this small community, which had no army or navy, no public debt, and no paid legislature. The population of the colony was reckoned at that time to be about 170,000. Since that period, by the annexation of new districts, and by immigration, the population has somewhat increased. The settled residents in the colony may now be about 200,000. But the increase of population has been far outstripped by the increase of expenditure. The following are the official returns for four successive years:—

1846	£189,494
1847	183,699
1848	245,985
1849	274,285

—*Cape Town Mail*.

A QUAKER SHERIFF.—The northern assizes were opened one day lately, at Carlisle. On this occasion, say the law reporters, the usual cavalcade of the sheriff presented a different aspect to that which it ordinarily assumes, the present sheriff, Mr. George Head Head (being a member of the Society of Friends), having substituted for the ordinary javelins with which the sheriff's men are wont to awe the laity, keep the county's peace, and protect the persons of my lords the Judges, poles with silvered knobs on the top of them. The weapons substituted certainly had the effect of changing the processional pantomime by which my lords the Judges strike awe into the vulgar mind on their way to the courts to execute justice and administer the laws; but if required, they would be quite as effectual for a punch on the head as the javelins would be for a poke in the ribs, and thus the county peace was peacefully kept without the fracture of any conscientious scruples.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot to raise a "Nineveh Fund" to enable Mr. Layard to prosecute his researches, the funds provided by the British Government being exhausted. Prince Albert, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Sir J. Guest, have each subscribed £100.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

DEATH-BED LEGACIES—METAIRIE V. CARDINAL WISEMAN AND OTHERS.

This motion, which had been twice before the Court, but adjourned, came on last Wednesday before Lord Cransworth in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Mr. Bethell said he appeared for a person named Julie Metairie, the plaintiff. The defendants were Cardinal Wiseman, who was only a defendant in his official character, John Athanasius Cooke, the very Rev. Mr. Norris, and Mr. Cox; and the object of the application was to restrain Cooke, Norris, and Cox, from dealing with or transferring a sum £7,000, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, and from receiving any future dividends. This sum of stock was made the subject of a deed of gift, obtained from a dying man under the influence of his spiritual director. Some years since an act was passed, putting gifts to Roman Catholic charities on the same footing as gifts to Protestant Dissenters; but before that period they were not regarded as valid, and the good sense of the parties was enough to induce them to abandon them. Now, it appeared they felt greater confidence, arising from some cause or another, and they thought that this gift made by a dying man could be supported. Mr. Cooke, a gentleman at the equity bar, well conversant with the practice of our law, was employed to prepare the deeds, and is a trustee; he saw to the engrossment, paid for the stamps, and fulfilled all the duties of counsel, solicitor, and law-stationer. Mr. Holdstock, the priest, and Mr. Norris, and Mr. Cooke, were the trustees. Mr. Hamilton was a legatee under the will; the other defendants were the next of kin of the testator. The outline of the case was as follows:—

More than fifty years ago, in 1797, Mathurin Carré, a native of France, came to live in England, being then very poor, but he gained a subsistence by teaching languages in London. During the last eighteen years of his life he lived in the same house with the mother of Hamilton, one of the defendants to this suit, from whom he rented two small apartments on the second floor of a house in Chalton-street, Somers Town; and his two rooms were fitted up with a press bed, and a few other cheap articles of furniture belonging to himself. Mons. Carré was a man of great vigour and industry, and by extraordinary exertions in his calling, and very rigid parsimony, gradually amassed two sums of £7,000 and £3,000 stock, and invested his savings in the public funds of Great Britain. He attained the age of seventy-seven years in January, 1847, when he still retained his strength and vigour. He was possessed of two sums of £7,000 and £3,000 Bank Annuities, and 1,600 francs in a French bank. He possessed one peculiarity not usual with his countrymen—a rooted aversion to women—a matter of importance, as the gift is to a female school. He always hoped to go back to Laballe, where his friends had resided. On the 26th February, 1847, he became in a weak state of health, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Hamilton, a medical practitioner, named Gasquet, who was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, was called in, and attended him in his apartment on the 27th of February, 1847. Mr. Gasquet observed that M. Carré was suffering from weakness, and that he would be most benefited by nutritious food, but he feared "the poor creature" had not the means to supply himself with the comforts his state required; and Mr. Gasquet was then going away when Mr. Hamilton stopped him and said that M. Carré had ample means for all that might be required, for, in fact, he had property to the amount of £10,000. Mr. Gasquet appeared surprised, and asked whether he had any relatives in this country, upon which Mr. Hamilton told him that M. Carré had no relation in England, but he had a sister and other relations living in France. Mr. Gasquet shortly after quitting M. Carré's house, had an interview with the defendant Holdstock, a Roman Catholic priest of a chapel in Clarendon-square, Somers Town, and informed him that at the house of Mr. Hamilton, there was an aged French Roman Catholic in a dying or sinking state, and that he was said to have property to the amount of £10,000. On the following day Holdstock called at Mr. Hamilton's, and said he wanted to see M. Carré, and must see him alone, and while he was alone with M. Carré there was no evidence to show what had taken place, but it was said that Carré of himself proposed to give the larger part of his property to the charity. It was represented that this intention was reduced to writing, but that the paper had not been preserved. The priest then sent one of his congregation, Mr. Cooke, who represents that he was a convert to the Romish religion in 1837, and that he carried the paper away with him. Cooke then, without the intervention of a solicitor, drew a will, and returned on Monday, the 1st of March, and the priest Holdstock and Cooke called together upon M. Carré, bringing with them a will ready engrossed. While the priest and Cooke were with M. Carré, two women, who lived in the same house with the priest, called by his direction in order that they might witness the will, but they were then sent away, when it was proposed instead of a will a deed should be prepared, so as to save the legacy duty of £700. On Thursday, the 4th March, the deed and will were ready prepared, and a Miss Clark and a Mr. Hay, a former clerk in Wright's house, came to the door. M. Carré was then worse, and desired that they should not be admitted. Some altercation took place, but eventually the priest went up to M. Carré, who admitted he had prohibited them. Some conversation then took place, and after some time the priest induced the sinking man to consent. At this time Mr. Brown came in, and as to what took place there was a different representation given by the evidence. The old man was unwilling to proceed with the business; he desired to be left alone, when the priest interfered, speaking to him in French. Cooke then read the will through; he was desirous to leave the room, but the priest commanded him to stay. The priest then propped the old man up, and held his fingers, as he affixed his signature. All this took place between five and seven o'clock. Among the documents signed was a power of attorney to enable Cooke to get the fund. The old man wished to have the document left with him; that was refused. Miss Clark then attested the deed, and with considerable dexterity Mr. Brown, who

happened to be in the house, was made to be the other witness. Cooke then took away the deeds. The power of attorney was left at the Bank; on Saturday the transfer was made, and on Saturday M. Carré died. It appeared that the priest never visited him again, so that he died unabsolved, unconfessed, without those consolations of his religion which were the price for which he had given up his property.

The case was then closed for that day, and resumed by Mr. Bethell on Thursday, when he proceeded at great length to contend that the deeds executed by the deceased M. Carré were void. In answer to an interruption from Mr. Holdstock's counsel, he said he wished to cast no imputation upon the defendants, except such as the language and practice of that Court warranted him in doing. The defendants might or might not have acted under what they conceived to be religious obligation and duty, but according to the practice and language of the Court, such conduct was fraudulent. It appeared that the deceased had never requested the attendance of the priest, but that he had been called in without his sanction. All the anxiety that the deceased appeared to evince was about the receipt of his dividends; and under pretence of making out a power of attorney for receiving the dividends, the other deeds had been executed transferring the £7,000 stock. The affidavits for the plaintiff were three—the first, that of Matthew Hamilton, with whom the deceased lodged; the second, that of Brown, who was introduced by Hamilton to witness the proceedings; and the third, that of Frangoise Matairie, who described the various communications which he and others of the next of kin had with Cooke, and the difficulty, owing to their ignorance of the English language, and the prosecution of the design of concealing from the relations of Carré the circumstances relating to the deed of trust, of discovering the particulars of the transaction. He stated, that they lodged at the house of a Mr. Spencer, at Camberwell, who discouraged them from any proceedings by telling them "that the courts of justice in England were only for the rich;" that they were also prevented from instituting any such proceedings by the narrowness of their pecuniary means; that they were at length recommended to an English nobleman, with whom they succeeded in obtaining an interview, and who readily understood their true rights, and introduced them to their present solicitors. The reading of these affidavits, and comments upon them by Mr. Bethell, occupied all that day, and he resumed on Friday morning with the affidavits of the priest and Mr. Cooke. The former was of great length, and denied, or gave a different complexion to, all the statements on the other side. He (the priest) had frequently observed the deceased in his congregation—went to him in the ordinary discharge of his pastoral duties—advised him to arrange first his temporal affairs, and assisted him in doing so at his own request—and especially was he grieved to find him dead, on calling after the absence of one day, occupied with pressing services. Mr. Bethell's strictures on his conduct, and that of the counsel, Mr. Cooke, extended to the Romish Church and clergy in general; and called forth the remark from Mr. Stewart, the defendant's counsel, that some people could smell Popery five hundred miles off, better than they could fanaticism under their noses. Mr. Bethell retorted that anyhow there was a strong smell of Popery in this case. In every nation where the *Code Napoleon* prevailed, the priest or minister of religion was absolutely under an incapacity to take either by bequest or by deed *inter vivos*, and the same restriction extended to gifts for the benefit of any order or religious establishment; but in this country the power of testamentary disposition was unlimited, and every family might be disinherited and left penniless if the influence of the priest was allowed to be exercised. There was no protection, but in the admission of equity by the Court of Chancery, for the Roman Catholic laity. Saturday was occupied by the learned counsel in recapitulating and enlarging upon the case. On Monday, the arguments for the defence commenced; they were expected to occupy two or three days, and for the sake of continuity, we reserve the remainder of the proceedings for our next.

THE MURDER AT DODDINGHURST.—The trial of the young farmer, Thomas Drory, for the wilful murder of the poor girl Jael Denny, commenced on Friday, at the Chelmsford Assizes, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell. The court was crowded to excess, and it was with great difficulty that the jury could get to their box. The prisoner is described as of mild and comely appearance, and is but twenty-three years of age. The case for the Crown was opened by Mr. James, Q.C.; Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin defended the prisoner. The evidence went to show that the deceased was a girl of some "attractions"—that she was pregnant, and it was supposed by Drory; that she left her tea, and went out, saying she had an appointment, between five and six o'clock on the evening of October the 12th—that not returning all night, she was searched for early in the morning, and found by her step-father, lying dead in a field. He returned with another man, who informed the police. Inspector Colson, with several constables, examined and removed the body. A piece of rope was found coiled very tightly round her neck—the face was crushed flat upon the ground, so that the features could scarcely be recognised, the hair was matted with blood, which was also flowing from the mouth, nose, and eyes—the chest appeared to have been heavily knelt upon, and there were marks of teeth upon her wrist. The Inspector took Drory into custody at once, as he was known to have "kept company" with the girl, and took him to view the body as it lay there. Drory said he had not been with the deceased for ten or eleven months, asked

how many times the rope was coiled, and said he "did not do it." Spots were found on his trousers, which he said were not of blood, but the stains of some stuff he had given to his calves, pointing out a pot containing it—which pot, however, was so cobwebbed that it could not have been recently used. The Inspector matched the rope with a piece found in the prisoner's box, and declared on the inquest they were off the same line; but now, having more carefully examined both, quite recanted that opinion. A medical witness gave it as his opinion that the strangulation could not have been done by the girl herself; and that the marks on her wrist corresponded exactly with the prisoner's teeth. Dr. Taylor confirmed the opinion as to the impossibility of the girl's self-strangulation—the first pressure of the rope on the trachea would cause insensibility; and cross-examination failed to abate his positiveness on this point. The mother of the deceased explained that she and her husband, and sometimes her daughter, lived with the prisoner as servants, up to within a month of the murder—that she upbraided him, on leaving, with the seduction of the girl, and he handed her a paper, scrawled in her daughter's handwriting, signed September 29th, and exculpating him from "the trouble" in which she was involved. She was twenty-one years of age, a dressmaker, and could support herself by her needle, with some help from the parents. Another witness deposed to seeing the prisoner and deceased together near the spot where her body was found, about the time she left home, but saw them part, and afterwards met the prisoner in his own house. This witness, a farm-labourer, being asked as to the dress of the deceased, said—"I don't know what a parasol is: I don't understand the thing." One or two witnesses spoke of current rumours that the deceased sometimes threatened self-destruction. The case for the defence did not come on till Saturday morning. Mr. Clarkson dwelt on the unreliability of the surgical evidence—on the "excessive zeal" of the police in getting up the prosecution—on the absence of motive in the prisoner's mind, since the girl had acquitted him in writing of her seduction—and on his being employed about the farm and otherwise from six o'clock till past nine. Mr. John Thorpe, a surgeon of Maldon, and Mr. F. Pollock, a London practitioner, both of whom stated they had given much attention to cases of death by strangulation, declared that the appearances of violence were compatible with self-murder. The prisoner's housekeeper deposed that he came home to tea between five and six, went out to suckle the calves, then took tea, and started for Brentwood between half-past six and seven. One witness passed him on the road thither at half-past seven, and several saw him in the town. Mr. James replied, the Judge minutely summed up, and the jury, after ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." His lordship, in pronouncing sentence of death, intimated his entire concurrence with the verdict. The prisoner did not seem in any way affected by the awful sentence. He was speedily removed from the dock, and on being taken to the carriage to convey him to the gaol, he was received with yells and hootings by the assembled crowd.

MURDERS BY POISONING.—Several alarming cases of this kind have been tried during the week at the provincial assizes. The most important of these is that of Sarah Chesham, who was tried at Chelmsford on Thursday, for the murder of her husband in the spring of last year; and who had, indeed, gained the terrible celebrity of an old practitioner at poisoning. She was tried in 1847 at these assizes upon a charge of poisoning two of her children, and has since then been implicated in another charge of poisoning, but on both occasions escaped justice; and in 1849 a woman, named May, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, and who was executed for that offence, admitted after her conviction that she had been instigated by the prisoner to the commission of the dreadful act. On the present occasion the evidence was too clear to admit of any doubt. The witnesses against her were numerous. The mother of the deceased deposed that the prisoner, during her son's illness, was in the constant habit of feeding him with milk thickened with flour or rice, and that she gave him something the day before he died. The depositions of several medical men were taken, all of which showed that the illness of the husband arose from some obscure cause, and that the symptoms were such as would be caused by the exhibition of arsenic, not in large doses, but frequent ones on a small scale. A police superintendent discovered in the prisoner's house a quantity of rice, which, on being afterwards delivered to Dr. Taylor, professor of chemistry at Guy's Hospital, for analysis, was found to be all over arsenic. He was of opinion that in the rice, which was about a pound in quantity, there were about sixteen grains of arsenic. Every grain of rice was covered with a minute portion of the poison, and the whole appeared to have been carefully mixed up together, so that every part of the rice was poisoned, and the interior of the bag containing the rice was likewise covered with arsenic. The poison consisted of the common white arsenic, which had the appearance of flour. A woman named Phillips deposed conclusively to certain conversations which had passed between herself and the prisoner, in which the latter had admitted having poisoned her children, and had spoken of her intention to poison another woman, and had offered to teach her how to use arsenic in order to get rid of her husband, observing that it would be no more harm to kill such a man as her own or witness's husband than it would be to kill a mouse. Witness had had a quarrel with her hus-

band a short time before, and had told the prisoner of it, and she said that her husband would not dare to hit her, and if he ever did so she would put him under the bricks. Several other witnesses adduced corroborative testimony, all of which went to show that the prisoner, who was commonly called "Sally Arsenic," was a professed poisoner. Her defence was a long, rambling statement, in the course of which she asserted that she was innocent, and declared that if her husband had been poisoned, the poison must have been taken in some of the things which people were constantly sending to him while he was ill. The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case with great carefulness, and the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty." In delivering sentence of death, Lord Campbell displayed great emotion, but the wretched prisoner was quite unmoved.—At Northampton, Ann Pell was indicted for poisoning her own child, a boy of eight years. Of the manner of his death there appeared to be no doubt, arsenic having been found in his stomach, but there was no conclusive evidence to show that the prisoner (who was stated to be very fond of the boy) had purchased the poison. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was then arraigned upon a second indictment, charging her with the murder of another child, a girl; but as there was no additional evidence which could be offered in this case, the counsel for the prosecution, with the assent of the judge, declined to proceed, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was taken upon that indictment also. In the course of the trial several interruptions took place in consequence of the over-crowded state of the court. The crowd consisted chiefly of women, two of whom fainted. The judge (Mr. Baron Alderson) expressed his surprise that women should be so anxious to be present at such dreadful investigations. It was, however, a matter of taste. They were called "the softer sex," but he thought incorrectly.—At Winchester, a farm servant was found guilty of attempting to poison his master and mistress, by infusing nux vomica into milk, for which he had been sent.—Eliza Smally, a maid-servant, was tried at Lincoln for a similar offence. She had put into her mistress' coffee some of the solution of arsenic, used by farmers to kill the wireworm in the wheat. As death did not result, the jury putting on the deed the merciful construction that the girl wanted only to frighten her mistress, found a verdict of "Manslaughter;" for which she was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

CHILD POISONING BY GIN.—Hannah Maria Ewins has been tried at the Central Criminal Court, for the manslaughter of Elizabeth Ramsey, the child of a policeman, by administering gin. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and the Judge, in passing sentence, said it should be understood that if a person gave a child anything with a good-natured intent, and it proved injurious, or was the cause of death, they were liable to punishment. He thought the ends of justice would be answered by ordering the prisoner to be imprisoned for one week.

SATANIC AGENCY.—At the Oxford Assizes, James Greenwood, aged 70, labourer, and Ann Greenwood, his wife, aged 40, were indicted for having obtained divers sums of money by false pretences from John Hawkins. Ann Greenwood admitted that she had obtained the money, and added that she was induced to do so by the devil. The evidence against the husband was so slight that the learned counsel withdrew the charge against him. In his charge to the jury, Mr. Justice Pattison, in allusion to the expression used by the female prisoner, observed that it was a very proper expression, and that formerly almost all indictments contained a statement that the accused had perpetrated the act charged against him being moved and seduced thereto by the instigation of the devil—a form which was now omitted, and, in his opinion, very improperly and unjustly ridiculed. The Jury found the woman guilty, and it appearing that she had been twice previously convicted of larceny, she was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

THE "LIFE-WRITER" IN THE LONDON PRESS.—There is attached to each of the chief London morning papers a functionary called "the biographer," whose literary employment it is to write, and be in readiness with, the memoirs of great and leading men, so that on their demise a day may not pass ere the public are put in possession of the prominent incidents of their lives and career. With the inexorable diligence of fate, the "Life-writer" of the London paper is always posting up the records of public men whose increasing years or failing strength render it probable that death, at no distant day, may close their career. The machinery, indeed, is said to be so perfect, that memoranda of most living great persons are put away in a series of small compartments, under their respective initial letters, ready for use and compilation at a moment's notice. Thus we learn that not only are the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, and other veterans of the Upper House, regularly *pigeon-holed*—waiting their inevitable turn in the "biographical departments" of the chief London morning journals, and have been so for years—but even the Premier himself, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley, and others, are posted up every session in these grim fly-sheets, with methodical precision, so that should any casualty call them ever so suddenly to their last account, only a few hours may intervene before their histories are thrown into shape, and served up in the columns of the morning press.—*Anonymous.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN conferred the degree of D.C.L. on Lord Gough, at the Spring Commencements of Trinity College, on Shrove Tuesday;

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN held her second levee of the season, at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday. Her Majesty was dressed in deep mourning for the Princess Elize Hohenlohe Langenburg; intelligence of whose death she received on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge was present at the levee. Mr. Alfred Tennyson was presented, on his appointment to be Poet Laureate.

A COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL was held at Buckingham Palace on Friday afternoon. At the Court, a deputation from the Corporation of Dublin, headed by the Lord Mayor, presented an address on the subject of the abolition of the office of Viceroy in Ireland; to which her Majesty made the usual acknowledgment of "a most gracious answer." A deputation of ladies, consisting of the Misses Lawrence, Marshall, Cubitt, Witten, Simpson, and Fuller, had an audience to deliver to the Queen an address on presenting a carpet executed in needle-work by one hundred and fifty ladies in Great Britain.

THE ROYAL FAMILY left London for Osborne-house, on Saturday morning, and safely arrived.

A DEPUTATION headed by Mr. Hume, M.P., and including the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., and other members of Parliament, had an interview respecting the paper duties with Lord John Russell, on Saturday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

MRS. SERENE HIGHNESS the Princess Elize of Hohenlohe-Langenburg died last week, in the 21st year of her age; her highness was a cousin, by the mother's side, of her Majesty, and has a brother, Prince Victor, in the British navy.

M. GEORGE BRENTANO, the oldest banker at Frankfort-on-the-Main, died in that city last week, aged eighty-eight. He was brother of two persons well known in the world of letters, M. Clement Brentano and the Countess Bettina d'Arnim, the correspondent of Goethe.

COLONEL COUNT D'HOZIER, a distinguished French officer, and a descendant of the heralds of arms of France, who was formerly compromised in the affair of Georges Cadoudal, died lately in Paris, aged seventy-seven. On the occasion of the conspiracy referred to he was sentenced to death, but obtained his pardon through the intercession of the Empress Josephine, and, as a commutation of his punishment, was imprisoned until the year 1814 in the prison of the Chateau d'If—the scene of the confinement of Dumas's hero, the Comte de Monte-christo.

THE REV. HENRY LORD BARNERS died at his seat, Kirby Cane, Norfolk, on the 26th ult., in the eighty-ninth year of his age. The title devolves upon his eldest and only surviving son, the Hon. H. W. Wilson, of Keythorpe Hall, a Deputy Lieutenant of Leicester.

JOHN BELL, Esq., M.P. for Thirsk, died on the 5th inst., after a prolonged illness. He has died young, being only about forty years of age; he was unmarried, and his estates go to his two sisters.

THE REV. WILLIAM CLOWES, of Hull, one of the founders of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, died at his house in Hull, on Sunday week, occasioned by a third paralytic stroke, which he had a few days prior, and after which he was never able to speak. He was in the seventy-first year of his age.

BRIGHT SHOES FOR THE EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday evening, a numerously-attended meeting was held in the rooms of the Field-lane Ragged Schools, Victoria-street, for receiving information concerning the shoe-black brigade, in course of formation, from boys selected from ragged-schools. Several of the lads were present in their scarlet woollen frocks and black aprons of their order, each provided with a blacking-box, foot-stand, brushes, &c. Mr. W. J. Maxwell presided, and Mr. J. Payne, Mr. Macgregor, and other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings. The honorary secretary said the arrangement contemplated the location of a number of boys at various points of our metropolitan thoroughfares, for the purpose of securing to visitors, throughout the coming summer, clean shoes, with civility, and a uniform charge. At present, £40 9s. 9d. had been received for the purposes of the society, of which £14 11s. 11d. had been expended. Several kind ladies had provided thirty of the uniforms, ten boxes, and five sets of brushes. An inspector would shortly be appointed, and the brigade might be expected soon to enter upon its duties.

SEVEN FIRES, some of them of considerable extent, and one resulting in loss of life, broke out in the metropolis on Friday. One of the largest was on the premises of Messrs. Ogleby and Co., spermaceti and oil refiners and wax chandlers, Paradise-street, Lambeth, by which considerable damage was done. A second took place at 23, Skinner-street, Clerkenwell. It originated in the apartment of a Mrs. Smith, and on some of the neighbours entering to render assistance, they found her lying on the second-floor completely enveloped in flames, and so frightfully burned that the flesh peeled off her body when touched. The other fires were in Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square; on the premises of Messrs. Grosvenor and Chater, paper-merchants and stationers, Cornhill; on the premises of Mr. Vizetelly, printer, Peterborough-court, Fleet-street; and, lastly, the factory of the Patent Fire Lighting Composition Company, Battle-bridge, which was wholly burned down.

LITERATURE.

Social Statics: or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first of them developed. By HERBERT SPENCER. London: John Chapman.

THIS book has already been mentioned approvingly in a leading article of this journal; and the careful reading we have now given it has both afforded us intense pleasure, and rendered it a duty to express, with unusual emphasis, our opinion of its great ability and excellence. Mr. Spencer manifests no ordinary combination of power and culture. He has written a truly philosophic work—logical almost to perfection; and although it never loses the strictly scientific character which the practised thinker demands, it is varied with luminous illustrations and appeals to general sympathies, by which it gains interest and force for the popular mind. We do not propose to ourselves to attempt a criticism of its doctrines, nor even to say in detail how far we agree or disagree with the writer: we shall be satisfied to accompany our general opinion on its merits with such an indication of its ideas and method, as may make the character of the work fairly known to our readers. A little thoughtful attention will be necessary, that our greatly condensed abstract of a portion of the work may be understood.

To find a true Philosophy of Social Life—this is the problem. The philosophies of "expediency," "utility," and "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," are examined and tested with analytic power and acuteness; and are rejected on well-substantiated grounds of fatal objection. It is elsewhere, it is urged, that we are to look for the first principle of a code for the right ruling of humanity; fitted to the control of all members of the race alike; and applicable to man in his highest state of perfection.

"The moral law of society," argues the author, "like its other laws, originates in some attribute of the human being." Man is impelled to each of the actions it is necessary for him to perform by the promptings of *desire*. Not with a view to foreseen consequences, not in obedience to a reasoned code of rules, is the body supplied with food—or a man's offspring protected with jealous care—or his conduct towards his fellow regulated; but from appetite, natural affection, the sentiment of friendship, and the love of praise—instincts which guide to the bodily welfare, to domestic relationships, and to social behaviour. In like manner, it seems in the highest degree probable that upright conduct has such an inward impulse—that we possess a *Moral Sense* which dictates rectitude, gives birth to the sentiment of justice, and thus originates the moral law of society. Not that this moral sense secures universal agreement as to the quality of actions, any more than appetite manifests itself invariably in the selection of right food, or in uniformity of opinion among men about edible substances. In each case there are different stages of opinion, reached by deductions from whatever the sense has recognised. The decisions cannot be intuitive solutions of all problems submitted to the sense in either case; and may, consequently, be often erroneous: to require otherwise is to expect from a feeling that which belongs to the intellect. There is, then, *a priori* reason for expecting such a moral sense in man; and the first principle of morality will originate in it; and it is, at least, "capable of generating a true fundamental intuition, which can be logically unfolded into a scientific morality." If, then, a fundamental principle be thus arrived at, and the conclusions from it be logically deduced, we may presume that the moral law thus derived is, like all physical laws, constant and universal; and that "the highest wisdom is in perfect and fearless submission." These positions are further expounded and illustrated by the author with much originality and clearness; and are defended against the various objections which may be brought against the theory.

"The Moral Law (he further reasons) is the law of the perfect man;"—"ignoring all vicious conditions, defects, and incapacities, it prescribes the conduct of an ideal humanity." Morality is the physiology of the moral man: it expounds the principles of moral health. When those principles have been broken through, the treatment of such a case belongs to another and distinct province—*Moral Pathology* or *Moral Therapeutics*; but whether these can be scientifically developed is doubtful. At any rate, pure Ethics is evidently independent of them. The Moral Law points out the development of the perfect man; and the ultimate development of the ideal man is logically certain. Progress, continued till perfection is reached, is a *necessity*, arising from the working of a universal law. The principle of "greatest happiness"—the attainment of the highest human well-being—is the *creative purpose*; although wholly untenable as the *rule* of conduct. All religious teaching, all morality, declares that *human well-being is willed by God*. It is not, however, to be the *immediate aim* of man,—which has been the fatal error of the expediency-philosophers:—Greatest Happiness and Morality are two sides of

the same truth—the divine and the human: “what is written on the one surface is beyond our interpretation; what is written on the other we may read easily enough.”

This, then, is “the Divine Idea”—it remains to determine the essential conditions, by conforming to which the greatest well-being may be attained. “Only in one way can the desideratum be reached. What that one way is must depend upon the fundamental necessities of our position.” By an examination of these necessities, the (processes of which we are compelled to pass by), the author develops the conditions of justice—negative beneficence—positive beneficence—and the duty of every individual to perform all those acts required to fill up the measure of his own private happiness. The idea of justice thus reached is, that each man in the social state shall have liberty to complete happiness within his own sphere of activity, without diminishing the spheres of activity required for the acquisition of happiness by others. “The realization of the Divine Idea being reduced to the fulfilment of these conditions, it becomes the office of a scientific morality to make a detailed statement of the mode in which life must be regulated to conform to them.” The author, in the present work, confines attention to the first and most essential of them. Individual morality, as distinguished from social morality, is not treated of; nor those moral obligations comprehended under the terms positive and negative beneficence. The several inferences to be drawn from the primary condition, justice, he unfolds into a system of equity;—these are the principles of *Social Statics*.

The first principle of the Theory of Equity is, that—“Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.” This conclusion is reached not only by reasoning from the fixed conditions before specified; but also, we may “draw inferences from man’s constitution.” Thus, “God wills man’s happiness. Man’s happiness can only be produced by the exercise of his faculties. Then God wills that he should exercise his faculties. But to exercise his faculties he must have liberty to do all that his faculties naturally impel him to do. Then God intends he should have that liberty. Therefore he has a right to that liberty.” Again,—“this first and all-essential law, declaratory of the liberty of each limited only by the like liberty of all, is that fundamental truth of which the Moral Sense is to give an intuition, and which the intellect is to develop into a scientific morality.” We can give no conception of the logical completeness with which this proposition is elucidated and defended; but, though dimly hinted at here, it is, to us, satisfactory and conclusive.

This first principle is then developed into a System of Equity. It is applied to the Rights of Life and Personal Liberty—the Right to the use of the Earth—the Right of Property, and of Property in Ideas and Character—the Right of Exchange—the Right of Free Speech—the Rights of Women, and of Children—and further rights are indicated, to the establishment of which the reader is safely left. These applications of the principle—a principle not to be violated or shuffled at any time, or in any case—involve many conclusions, as in the Rights of Women and Children, which will be novel and startling to a large number of readers. It will be said, perhaps, that the principle is pushed too far, that its sphere is not observed. We ourselves do not adopt all the inferences drawn by the author; but we believe that were he to develop the secondary or supplementary restrictions which arise out of other conditions of the realization of the creative purpose, not only should we, but most of his readers possessing clear intelligence, be in nearer agreement than at first appears possible. The apparent shortcomings and errors of the development of the primary series of limitations imposed by Justice, do but point to other series of limitations, arising from the conditions negative and positive beneficence, and so on.

The first principle already laid down and partially applied, being derived from the Divine will, the human constitution, and the faculty by which the law of equal freedom is recognised and responded to, it is of higher authority than all other laws. It underlies all social organization. “Institutions and social forms must therefore marshal themselves at its commands.” The author consequently proceeds to apply it to Political Rights—the Right to ignore the State—the Constitution of the State—the Duty of the State—the Limit of State Duty—the Regulation of Commerce—Religious Establishments—Poor-laws—National Education—Government Colonization—and other minor matters in which government may satisfy the wants of society. It is plain that we can do no more than name these topics; and yet they will be the most interesting and useful portions of the work to the majority of readers. Confirmation of the principles, thus applied to social life and political institutions, are to be found, says the author, in the fact that the proposed theory harmonizes conflicting beliefs, and unites them in a complete whole—reduces the leading principles of

morality to a scientific form, and comprehends them under one generalization—gives distinct answers respecting the proper constitution, duties, and limits of government—coincides with, and anticipates the conclusions of political economy—includes a philosophy of civilization—and, “that it possesses such multiplied relationships, because it underlies the manifestations of life.” These are high and comprehensive claims; but if the reader doubts that they can be justly preferred, and sustained by cogent reasoning and the testimonies of experience, we invite him to a study of the work—confident that many of his doubts will be dispelled, and that he will derive gratification from the beautiful argument, and enduring wisdom from the philosophic thinking, with which every page is indubitably marked.

To make extracts from such a work is no easy matter; and we have preferred an attempt to make known its principles, to quotation from their applications or the inferences deduced. The author must, however, be represented by a brief extract; and we select a few paragraphs from the more practical portion, which have great worth in themselves, and show the characteristic excellence of the style of the author—a powerful and translucent conveyance of his thought.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

§ 1.

“Of the several conclusions deducible from the law of equal freedom, there are few more manifest or more generally agreed to than this, that all members of a community have like claims to political power. If every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man, then each is free to exercise the same authority in legislation as his fellows; and no individual or class can exercise greater authority than the rest without violating the law.

“Evidently, therefore, a purely democratic government is the only one which is morally admissible—is the only one that is not intrinsically criminal. As lately shown, no government can have any ethical authority. The highest form it can assume is that in which the moral law remains passive with regard to it—tolerates it—no longer protests against it. The first condition of that form is that citizenship shall be voluntary; the second—that it shall confer equal privileges.

§ 10.

“Whether in any given case a democracy is practicable, is a question that will always find its own solution. The physiologist shows us that in an animal organism, the soft parts determine the forms of the hard ones; and it is equally true that in the social organism, the seemingly fixed framework of laws and institutions is moulded by the seemingly forceless thing—character. Social arrangements are the bones to that body, of which the national morality is the life; and they will grow into free, healthy shapes, or into sickly and cramped ones, according as that morality, that life, is vigorous or otherwise.

“The vital principle of society we have seen to be the law of equal freedom; and we have further seen that in the compound faculty originating a moral sense, there exists an agent enabling men to appreciate, to love, and to act up to this law (chaps. iv. and v.). We have seen that to realize the Divine idea—greatest happiness—the human constitution must be such as that each man confining himself within his own sphere of activity, shall leave intact the similar spheres of activity of others (chap. iii.); and we have further seen that an instinct of our own freedom, and a sympathy which makes us respect the like freedom of our fellows, compose a mechanism capable of establishing this state of things. If these feelings are undeveloped, a people’s beliefs, laws, customs, and manners, will be aggressive in their character; let them act with due force, and the organization of the community, equally with the conduct of its members, will be in harmony with the social law. Political forms indicate the degree of efficiency with which this mental mechanism works; are in a manner supplementary to such mechanism; are bad and coercive if it is defective; become ameliorated in proportion as it acts well. And thus democracy, as one of the higher social forms, is of necessity identified, both in origin and practicability, with a dominant moral sense.

§ 11.

“On viewing the facts, through the foregoing theory of moral-sense agency, it becomes still more manifest that free institutions obtained by violence, are of necessity premature. For what are the requisite antecedents to one of these social convulsions? They are the torments of a wide-spread and deep-seated injustice. And of what character is this injustice the exponent? Evidently a character deficient in those sentiments which deter men from aggression—a character in which the faculties of the social man are as yet imperfectly developed—a character, that is, by which the law of equal freedom is not duly responded to. Hence the unscrupulous trespasses on the one part, and the culpable submission on the other, which, by their accumulated results, have induced so terrible a crisis. Well; though by a revolution the people may re-make their government, they cannot re-make themselves. Slightly changed, perhaps, they may be in the passing through a period of such fiery excitement; but, in the main, they are still the men they were. The old process will consequently repeat itself. The storm of passion having died away, there will again begin these encroachments and this indifference; and they will continue until, by a gradual imposition of fresh bonds, the nation has been reduced, not, indeed, to a condition as bad as before, but to a condition not greatly in advance of it.

“Of political ameliorations pacifically wrought out, exactly the opposite is predictable. These appear in a higher phase of civilization. In the first place, they presuppose the popular suffering to be of a comparatively mild type—no longer unbearable, maddening; and, other things equal, this indicates a diminished amount of injustice; and a diminished amount of injus-

tice implies a more prevalent and energetic moral sense. Thus the very antecedents of a peaceful agitation serve, in some measure, to ensure the success of the free institutions obtained by it. But it is in the process by which one of these bloodless revolutions is brought about that the existence of the needful popular character is most clearly evinced. For in what consists the vitality of such a movement? What is the secret power that originates it; to which its growth is due; and by the help of which it triumphs? Manifestly this feeling that responds to the law of equal freedom. These pertinacious demands for political equality are simply the signs of its increasing activity. Not hunger, nor the anxiety to escape from torture, nor the desire for vengeance, is now the transforming force, but a calm, unwavering determination to get human liberties recognised. The carrying out one of these battles of opinion to a successful issue through long delays and discouragements, through ridicule and misrepresentation, implies a perennial source of energy quite different from mere insurrectionary rage. In place of a passing gust of anger, a persistent and ever-strengthening sentiment is here the acting agent. . . . The law of social forms is, that they shall be expressive of national character; they come into existence bearing its impress; and they live only so long as it supplies them with vitality. Now, a general dissatisfaction with old arrangements is a sign that the national character requires better ones; and for the people in pursuit of these better ones to have organized associations, maintained lecturers, and, for session after session, to have wearied the legislature with petitions—to have continued this, too, until the accumulated force of opinion has become irresistible, is to have given conclusive proof that the change brought about is really in harmony with the wants of the age. The new institutions do not now express an exceptional state of the popular mind, but express its habitual state, and hence are certain to be fitted to it.”

Mr. Spencer has written, with much wisdom, on National Education—as also on Religious Establishments—special attention is deserved by his most forcible argument thereon.

This book of first principles is a “sign of the times.” It is most serviceable to the cause of social progress and political freedom. Its scientific conclusions will give faith and hope to those whose free and enlightened opinions needed such a foundation and unity. It is directly in opposition to those two worst of all bad schools—the expediency moralists, and the “philosophical radicals.” We do not profess entire agreement and satisfaction with the whole of the logical development or practical result of this theory of equity; but as an attempt at a true moral and political philosophy, it may rank (though widely different) with Mr. Dové’s “Theory of Human Progression,” as one of the most important works of the day. We believe that the author’s name will have enduring and honourable place with our ethical and political philosophers.

Daily Bible Illustrations: being Original Readings for a Year on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology. Vol. III. By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

ALTHOUGH there has been considerable delay in the production of this volume, it is well worth waiting for, and to those who have perused the preceding numbers of the series, the simple announcement that a third has appeared and is not less interesting than its predecessors will be sufficient recommendation. “Samuel, Saul, and David,” are the leading personages whose history is here dealt with, and the most striking and suggestive events in the life of each are grouped together in a simple but artistic manner—forming the most prominent features in a series of pictures which present a vivid idea of the habits and manners of the period. Dr. Kitto has the higher merit of seizing upon and illustrating those points in the sacred narrative which are the least clear to common apprehension, subordinating his vast stores of biblical learning to that end, and presenting those views which most exhibit the wisdom and goodness of God, and are best adapted for the instruction of man. The author is quite justified in stating that the present volume, even more than the second, has been occupied in the elucidation of the principles of the Hebrew institutions and government, and in the illustration of historical facts and circumstances; and this is done less by the discussion of the subject than by the mode in which it has been stated. Much care has been bestowed upon the character and history of David, and we think Dr. Kitto has contributed in no small degree to relieve from undeserved obloquy the high name and great career of “the man after God’s own heart.” So interesting is the matter and lively the style of the “Illustrations,” that it requires some little self-denial to read only small portions of the volumes at a time, according to their arrangement. The fourth and concluding number of the series will comprise—“Solomon and the Kings.” We have only to express a wish, in common, we are sure, with all who have perused these delightful and instructive volumes, that Dr. Kitto may be enabled to continue his task until he has gone through both the Old and New Testament. We would gladly make an extract or two from the one before us, but our space forbids.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to patronize the above institution by presenting the sum of 250 guineas, to secure to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the right of presentation to one bed for life.

GLEANINGS.

There are 5,525 persons in the Metropolitan Police force; and the cost of its maintenance last year was £385,744.

The subscriptions in support of the Manchester and Salford new educational scheme exceed £7,000.

There are upwards of forty peers connected with the army in the House of Lords.

Gross, the murderer, was recently hung in New Albany, Indiana; and his mother was afterwards, in Louisville, peddling pamphlet copies of his confession!

It is rumoured that Sir Charles Wood is about to be elevated to the peerage, under the title of "Barren Wood."—*Liverpool Albion*.

"More Jews," says Professor Tholuck, "have been converted to Christianity during the last twenty years, than during the seventeen centuries preceding."

Last year there were 10,000 tons more shipping built in Sunderland than in 1849, and 15,000 more than in 1848.

George Livingstone has got into prison at Bristol, for stealing from a grocer's shop what he took to be a loaf of sugar, but which proved to be a "dummy."

Galigani states that an aeronaut, named Grellon, is now exhibiting feats at Pau, which throw the adventurous performances of MM. Poitevin and Gale completely into the shade. This gentleman, when at a considerable height in the air, left the car, and, placing his feet in two iron rings suspended from the net-work, suddenly flung himself head downwards, and remained in that position for several minutes. He afterwards recovered his place in the car, and descended safely.

The *Sheffield Independent* states that a youth in that town, eighteen years of age, has just finished a stag-hafted sportsman's knife, which contains three blades, a pair of scissors, two saws, a lancet, a nail-file, a cigar-holder, a button-hook, a horse-hoop, a corkscrew, a gun-screw, picker and tweezers, and brace-borer!

Hundreds of lives might have been saved by a knowledge of this simple recipe—a large teaspoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

Some jocular rogues in Salisbury imposed on the credulity of a gravedigger, that a prize could be obtained at the Great Exhibition for the best and deepest-dug grave. The simpleton having descended twenty feet deep, met with "founder," from which he had a narrow escape.

A COMPREHENSIVE TRADESMAN.—There is a person of Birmingham who advertises himself thus:—"B. Hawkes, manufacturer and importer of almost all kinds of articles of necessity for health and of luxury, for pleasure and happiness, for all the ages of man, for morning, noon, and night."

LET US SING.—At a country church in Lancashire, where it is the practice to chalk upon a board, slate fashion, the number of the psalm to be sung, and to hang the board over the front of the singing gallery, Jobson, the clerk, met with an unexpected check one fine Sunday. "Let us sing," said Jobson; "Let us sing," he repeated, stretching his neck towards the gallery. The congregation, rather scandalized, were beginning to wonder what they really were to sing, when the good clerk repeated, "Let us sing," and shading his eyes with his hand, as he still gazed at the board, he continued, "Let us sing,"—"Tom, turn the board, wot."

FLOATING HOTEL.—We hear that an intelligent and enterprising neighbour of ours (a shipowner) intends to fit out a vessel as a "floating hotel" to take passengers to the Exhibition, provide them the necessary accommodation whilst there on board his ship, and bring them home again, at highly reasonable charges. This is as it ought to be.—*Gateshead Observer*.

CRYSTAL PALACE IN BELFAST.—In the course of the ensuing summer a building, in the style of the great "Crystal Palace" in Hyde Park, is proposed to be erected on Queen's Island, and plans have been already prepared. It will accommodate at least twice as many persons as the Music Hall, and will serve admirably for holding bazaars or other public assemblies; or, on a small scale, for a winter garden.—*Belfast Banner*.

PARENTAL ABSURDITIES.—The Registrar-General's records make known to us the existence of "Albertina Regina Victoria Gotha Boult" (a farmer's daughter); "Feargus O'Connor Vincent Brontë Hallowell" (son of a shoemaker); "Sampson Scamp" (a tinker's heir); "Hostilina Iphigenia Maria Hypsible Wadge" (a carpenter's darling); "John Frost Feargus Brontë Paine Smith" (son of a printer); "Turnerica Henrica Ulrica De Gloria De Lavinia Rebecca Turner" (a bookkeeper's daughter); "Prince Albert Daniel Gammon" (son of a labourer); "Primus Communisitatis Filicrop" (a labourer's son, born at Queenwood Community); and "Isabella Wilhelmina Jacobina Carolina Adelina Cunningham Campbell Moffat" (the pet of a farmer).—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE QUEEN'S CRADLE.—Among the productions of art of this country which are now ready for forwarding to the exhibition, are a quantity of carving and other decorative works, by Mr. Rogers, of Carlisle street, Westminster. Among them will be the beautiful carved boxwood cradle made for the Queen, and which will be sent by the gracious permission of her Majesty. The cradle is carved in the finest Turkey boxwood, and was in hand nearly two years, delays having been occasioned by various circumstances, principally by the difficulty of procuring wood of high quality and sufficient size, to render as few joints as possible necessary. The shape of the cradle, which consists of flat head and footboards elaborately carved in high relief, and united by a semi-cylindrical trough, was suggested by her Majesty, partly in consideration of those representations of cradles which generally appear of this form in early Italian and Flemish pictures; and probably no form could have been adopted which so well exhibits to the eye all the minutiæ of the enrichments which are profusely introduced throughout the greater part of the work.—*Morning Chronicle*.

BIRTHS.
March 4, the wife of the Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR, Independent minister, St. Helier's, Jersey, of a son.
March 5, at Brighton, Lady LONDENBOROUGH, of a son.
March 5, the wife of the Rev. J. H. MORGAN, of Leeds, of a son.
March 8, at Glebe Cottage, Woolwich, the wife of Surgeon J. D. BURNS, R.N., of a daughter.
March 11, at 17, Gloucester-place, Hulme, the wife of the Rev. RICHARD JONES, of Gartside-street Chapel, Manchester, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
March 1, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. BENJAMIN BURT to Miss ANN GWYER.

March 1, at the Independent Chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. T. Gilbert, Mr. THOMAS JAMES FEAR, of Swindon, to ELIZABETH TIDCOOMBE, of Highworth.

March 4, at the Catholic Church, Chelsea, by his Eminence, the Cardinal Wiseman, ROBERT BARKERLEY, Esq., jun., of Spetchley-park, Worcestershire, to CATHERINE, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Colonel BROWNE, and niece of the Earl of Kenmare.

March 4, at the Independent Chapel, Debdenham, Suffolk, by the Rev. J. Brown, B.A., Mr. JOHN HICKS to Miss MARY ANN CLARK, both of Winston.

March 6, at Darlington, CHARLES ALBERT, son of the late W. LEATHAM, Esq., of the Heath, Wakefield, to RACHEL, daughter of J. PEASE, Esq., of Southend, Darlington.

March 6, in the Queen-street Chapel (Independent), Oldham, by the Rev. J. Hodges, minister of the place, Mr. JAMES CHADDETON, cotton-waste dealer, to Miss ELIZA MORT.

March 7, at Maidstone, Kent, by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Mr. A. S. EWEN, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late Mr. J. WOOLLEY, of Blyth, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire.

March 8, at Hackney, by the Rev. J. Davies, the Rev. George McDONALD, A.M., of Arundel, to LOUISA, third daughter of J. POWELL, Esq., of the Limes, Upper Clapton.

DEATHS.

February 22, aged 74 years, at Great Wakeling, Mrs. SARAH JEREMY, for some years a consistent member of the Congregational church in that place. Her end was peace.

March 5, after three weeks of intense suffering, in her 13th year, deeply lamented, EMILY, the beloved daughter of the Rev. H. S. SEABORN, of Sutherland Chapel, Walworth.

March 5, Thirk, of paralysis, aged 41 years, JOHN BELL, Esq., M.P.

March 5, aged 66 years, JANE, the beloved wife of J. ALLSUP, of 16, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and Gloucester-vills, Hornsey-road.

March 6, at the Vicarage, Edmonton, at the close of her 76th year, MARGARET, the widow of the Rev. J. TATE, M.A., late Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London, and Vicar of Edmonton.

March 6, in the 80th year of his age, D. HIDSON, Esq., of Larkhall-lane, Clapham; surviving his lamented wife five weeks only.

March 7, at the residence of her niece (Mrs. Warlon), ELIZABETH, relict of J. BANCROFT, Esq., of Hatfield-street.

March 7, at 7, Walcot-cottages, Hackney, in her 92nd year, Mrs. JONES.

March 7, at 43, Wimpole-street, after a few days' illness, Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, Bart., of Wootton-house, Somerset, and M.P. for the western division of that county.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The postponement of the budget has had a very unfavourable effect upon the Stock Market. The partial dependence of many of the trading interests upon the intentions of Government in regard to the duties which affect coffee, timber, soap, paper, seeds, or glass, has produced a temporary stagnation in all the departments of commerce which have to do with these productions, and in turn has injuriously influenced the market for funds. Considerable annoyance, not to say loss, is consequently felt—an annoyance which will undoubtedly be vented on the Chancellor of the Exchequer should the second Budget prove such an abortion as the first. The market has been getting duller all the week, with a tendency to decline, but Consols are now quoted at the same rates as at our last writing. Bank Stock has been very firm during the week, at 215*1/2*, and Exchequer Bills have risen to 53*1/2* pm.

Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>
Cons. for Acc't.	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>	96 <i>1/2</i>
3 per Ct. Red.	97 <i>1/2</i>	97 <i>1/2</i>	97 <i>1/2</i>	97 <i>1/2</i>	97 <i>1/2</i>
New 8 <i>1/2</i> per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	99 <i>1/2</i>	99 <i>1/2</i>	99 <i>1/2</i>	99 <i>1/2</i>	99 <i>1/2</i>
India Stock ..	—	29 <i>1/2</i>	29 <i>1/2</i>	29 <i>1/2</i>	29 <i>1/2</i>
Bank Stock ..	214 <i>1/2</i>	214 <i>1/2</i>	—	215	215
Exchq. Bills ..	51 pm.	49 pm.	52 pm.	53 pm.	54 pm.
India Bonds ..	57 pm.	52 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	58 pm.
Long Annuit.	—	7 <i>11</i> -16	7 <i>11</i> -16	7 <i>11</i> -16	7 <i>11</i> -16

The Foreign Market also has been dull, but Mexican and Peruvian have been higher. Spanish Bonds have been fluctuating. The following are the present quotations:—Belgian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 92; Basiliian Bonds, Five per Cent., 93; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 79*1/2*; Ditto, Five per Cent., 101; Ecuador Bonds, 3*1/2*; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 17*2/3*; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 33*1/2*; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 84; Ditto, Deferred, 38*1/2*; Russian Bonds, 1822, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97*1/2*; Spanish Bonds, Indemnity, 30*1/2*; Venezuela, 12; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58*1/2* *1/2*.

The Share Market has been in a busy state during the week, but latterly with declining prices. The traffic returns, however, are very favourable, exhibiting, on the whole amount received during the present year, a balance of £7 10s. 6*d.* per mile in its favour. Aberdeen, 15*1/2* 16 15*1/2*; Bristol and Exeter, 8*1/2*; Caledonian, 13*1/2*; Chester and Holyhead, 23*1/2* *1/2*; Eastern Counties, 7*1/2* *1/2*; Great Northern, 18*1/2* *1/2*; Great Western, 90*1/2*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60*1/2* *1/2*; London and Blackwall, 8*1/2* *1/2*; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97*1/2* *1/2*; London and North Western, 130*1/2* *1/2*; Ditto, New Quarters, 22*1/2* *1/2*; London and South Western, 89*1/2* 90*1/2* 90; Midland, 64*1/2* *1/2*; Ditto, £50, 21*1/2*; Newmarket, 6*1/2* *1/2*; North British, 9*1/2* *1/2*; North Stafford, 11*1/2* *1/2*; Oxford,

Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18*1/2* *1/2*; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 22*1/2*; South Eastern, 27*1/2* *1/2*; South Wales, 34*1/2* 3*1/2* *1/2*; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 22*1/2*; York and North Midland, 26*1/2* *1/2*; Boulogne and Amiens, 9*1/2*; East Indian, 15*1/2* *1/2*; Namur and Liege, 8*1/2*; Northern of France, 15*1/2*.

With the exception of Manchester, business in the provinces is reported to be dull. In Mark Lane, yesterday, the market was firm at last week's rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 <i>1/2</i>	Brasil	93 <i>1/2</i>
Do. Account	96 <i>1/2</i>	Ecuador	3 <i>1/2</i>
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 <i>1/2</i>	Dutch 4 per cent	9 <i>1/2</i>
4 <i>1/2</i> New	99 <i>1/2</i>	French 3 per cent	6 <i>1/2</i>
Long Annuities	7 <i>7</i> -16	Granada	17 <i>1/2</i>
Bank Stock	215	Mexican 5 <i>1/2</i> per cent	33 <i>1/2</i>
India Stock	94 <i>1/2</i>	Portuguese	8 <i>1/2</i>
Exchequer Bills	—	Russian	11 <i>1/2</i>
June	54 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent	2 <i>1/2</i>
India Bonds	58 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	3 <i>1/2</i>
		Ditto Passive	4 <i>1/2</i>

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

an account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,772,940	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,734,685
		Silver Bullion	33,375

£ 27,772,940

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital 14,563,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,145,698

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MARCH 12, 1851.

viously paid); March 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—G. Steele, Durham, grocer, first div. of 4s. 4d.; March 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—G. Hornsby and R. P. Mould, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders, first div. of 5s. 8d. (being in part of first div. of 20s. previously declared), on the separate estate of G. Hornsby; March 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—E. Aydon and T. W. Ferguson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers, second and final div. of 6d. (in addition to 2s. 2d. previously declared); March 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. Goodwin, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, first div. 1s. 1d. and 7-16ths of a penny; any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—J. Mellor, Manchester, haberdasher, first div. of 1s. 7d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—J. G. Thompson, Manchester, agent, first and final div. of 5d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—W. Ireland, N. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinson, Lancaster, and R. Bond, Island of Trinidad, merchants, seventh div. of 1d. and 13-16ths of a penny; March 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.

Tuesday, March 11.

BANKRUPTES.

BLAKESLEY, HENRY, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, brick and tile dealer, March 27, April 29: solicitor, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

BUCKLE, WILLIAM, Pall-mall, and Leadenhall-street, City, master mariner, March 28, April 29: solicitor, Mr. Towne, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate.

DRIFFIELD, CHARLES, Beverley, Yorkshire, draper, March 21, April 28: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

JONES, MANUEL, Wrexham, Denbighshire, cheese factor, March 24, April 14: solicitor, Mr. Evans, Liverpool.

KINTON, THOMAS, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, furniture broker, March 17, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; Messrs. Little and Billing, Devonport; and Mr. Stodden, Exeter.

PARKER, GEORGE, Coventry, carpenter, March 31, April 26: solicitors, Mr. Brownell, Coventry.

SMITH, EDWARD, Worcester, hop merchant, March 26, April 23: solicitors, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

WADE, ROBERT, Plymouth, grocer, March 17, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Edmunds and Sons, Plymouth, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

WALKER, STEPHEN THOMAS, Barrow-by-lode, Lincolnshire, horse-dealer, March 21, April 25: solicitors, Mr. Swan, Gray's-inn-place.

WARCUP, JOHN BARNARD, Deptford, ironmonger, March 20, April 24: solicitors, Mr. Taylor, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BROWN, JOHN, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, ironmonger, March 14, April 4.

MILLAR, JOHN, Ballumbie and Ingliston, Forfarshire, banker, March 18, April 8.

SUNDERLAND, JAMES, Edinburgh, merchant, March 17, April 11.

DIVIDENDS.

William Drabbes, Askern, Yorkshire, innkeeper, first and final div. of 4s. 6d.; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds, any Monday or Tuesday—William and Alexander Miller, Liverpool and Bootle, wine merchants, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—Simon Lee Trotman, Liverpool, merchant, fourth dividend of 3 8ths of a 1d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Mar. 10.

The quantity of Wheat offering from the neighbouring countries was very small to-day, and it was taken by the millers at fully last Monday's prices. With foreign Wheat we were pretty well supplied, there was, however, altogether more disposition to buy at late quotations. Floating cargoes of foreign Wheat were held at higher prices. Flour in better demand, but without leading to much business. Barley sold more readily, though without improvement in price. Beans and Peas nominally the same as last week. Good Oats met with increased inquiry, and in some instances a slight advance was obtained. Linseed Cakes without change. Cloverseed, both red and white, sold pretty readily at the prices of last week. The current prices at under.

BRITISH.

	Wheat—	FOREIGN.	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34 to 40	Danzig	40 to 47
Ditto White.....	36 .. 47	Anhalt and Marks.....	35 .. 41
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ..	33 .. 37	Ditto White	36 .. 41
Northumber. and Scotch, White..	33 .. 37	Pomeranian red	36 .. 41
Dit. to Bed.....	34 .. 36	Rostock	42 .. 46
Lanc., and Somer-est., Red ..	— .. —	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland	32 .. 34
Ditto White	— .. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	33 .. 37
Rye	22 .. 24	Polish Odessa	33 .. 37
Barley	19 .. 21	Marianopoli & Ber- dianski	34 .. 36
Scotch.....	20 .. 28	Taganrog	33 .. 36
Angus	— .. —	Brabant and French	33 .. 36
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Salonica	32 .. 34
Pale	46 .. 51	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Peas, Grey	23 .. 25	Rye	20 .. 22
Maple	28 .. 30	Barley—	
White	23 .. 24	Wismar & Rostock. 18 .. 21	
Boilers	25 .. 26	Danish	19 .. 21
Beans, Large	21 .. 22	Saal	19 .. 21
Ticks	21 .. 23	East Friesland	17 .. 18
Harrow	23 .. 25	Egyptian	14 .. 16
Pigeon	25 .. 27	Danube	15 .. 17
Oats—		Peas, White	22 .. 23
Line & York. feed	14 .. 15	Boilers	24 .. 25
Do. Poland & Pot.	17 .. 20	Beans, Horse.....	20 .. 24
Berwick & Scotch	16 .. 20	Pigeon	24 .. 26
Scotch feed	15 .. 19	Egyptian	21 .. 23
Irish feed and black	13 .. 15	Oats—	
Ditto Potato	16 .. 19	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries- land, feed and blk. 13 .. 15	
Linseed, sowing....	50 .. 54	Do. thick and brew 15 .. 17	
Barley, Essex, new.....	£13 to £36 per last	Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish	16 .. 18
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		
Rape Cakes, £10s. to £15 per ton	per 1,000		
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			
Ship	26 .. 28		
Town	35 .. 37		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 1.

Wheat	36s. 11d.	Wheat	37s. 7d.
Barley	22 7	Barley	23 9
Oats	16 0	Oats	16 4
Rye	24 4	Rye	23 7
Beans	25 3	Beans	25 8
Peas	35 8	Peas	26 7

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Mar. 10.

From our own grazing districts the receipt of Beasts fresh up this morning were but moderate, yet their quality was exceedingly good. The weather being very changeable, and the supplies of meat on sale in Newgate and Leadenhall somewhat extensive, the Beef trade was in a sluggish state. In the general quotations, however, we have no change to report. The primest Scots were selling at from 8s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Siba. Notwithstanding that the supply of Sheep was moderate, the demand for that description of stock was very inactive, and in some instances prices were 2d. per Siba, lower than on Monday last. The primest old Downs, in the wool, were selling at 4s. 6d.; out of the wool, 3s. 10d. per Siba. About a moiety of the Sheep were shorn. The few Lambs in the market were disposed of at from 6s. to 6s. per Siba. For Calves, the supply of which was

no means large, we had a slow sale at late rates. The Pork trade was in a very inactive state at last week's currency.

Prices per stone of Sibas. (skinning the offal).

Beef..... 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. | Veal..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 0d.

Mutton..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. | Pork..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.

Friday.... 494 2,700 190 270

Monday.... 3,779 19,170 131 250

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Mar. 10.

Per Siba, by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d. | Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.

Middling do 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. | Mid. ditto 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.

Prime large 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d. | Prime ditto 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Prime small 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. | Veal..... 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.

Large Pork 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. | Small Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Foreign butter we have scarcely any new feature to notice. Irish

was sparingly dealt in last week, but the delivery was good, and the stock decreased. No material change in prices. Foreign nearly stationary in demand and value. Bacon: Irish and Ham-bro' singed sides, of prime quality and mild cure, were readily saleable at a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on board and landed. Middle, bale and tierces, were also 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer. In Hams no alteration worth notice. Lard sold slowly, and, in some instances, at a trifling reduction.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 10.—Our market keeps steady, and prices are unaltered. Dorset, fine weekly, 10s. to 11s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 8s. to 9s.; Fresh, 10s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d. per lb.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERLOO, March 10.—Our market is well supplied coastwise and per rail; trade is very heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 90s. per ton; Scotch, 60s. to 70s.; Scotch Cox, 60s. to 70s.; Fifes, 5s. to 6s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 50s. to 75s.; Rhenish Whites, 6s. to 8s.; French Whites, 50s. to 60s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—During last week 1,133 bales 805 bags and 510 casks of Cloverseed were received from abroad; the demand for the article was nevertheless active this morning, and full terms were obtained for fine new English and the best sorts of foreign red. Canaryseed, though in small supply, was sold with difficulty, and the turn was in favour of the buyer. In other sorts of seed no change requiring notice took place.

COFFEE, LONDON, Monday.—We have no alteration to notice in our market, which remains steady at last week's quotations.

Mid and East Kent

Wexford

Sussex Pockets

Mid and East Kent

Wexford

Sussex Pockets

TALLOW, MONDAY, March 10.—Since Monday last trade has ruled steady, and prices have further advanced quite 3d. to 6d. per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 6d.; and for forward delivery 39s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. per cwt., nett cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per Siba.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

PRICES OF Y. C.

to to to to to to

—s. 0d. 50s. 3d. —s. 0d. 37s. 3d. —s. 0d.

Delivery last week 924 .. 1,780 .. 1,590 .. 1,518 .. 1,727

Do. from 1st June 70,844 .. 15,004 .. 82,660 .. 76,872 .. 77,832

Arrived last week 82 .. 1,299 .. 438 .. 35 .. 234

Do. from 1st June 70,502 .. 86,665 .. 104,208 .. 87,839 .. 91,105

Price of Town ... 53s. 0d. 51s. 0d. 48s. 0d. 39s. 0d. 39s. 0d.

PRICES OF TOWN ... 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851.

Casks. Casks. Casks. Casks. Casks.

10,281 .. 9,672 .. 29,051 .. 37,030 .. 39,619

51s. 3d. 50s. 0d. 40s. 6d. 37s. 0d. 38s. 6d.

Stock this day ...

10,281 .. 9,672 .. 29,051 .. 37,030 .. 39,619

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

LONDON OFFICE: 12, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Kickhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.P.

JOHN MASTERMAN, Jun., Esq., Banker, London.

Medical Officer.—Dr. ROBERT DICK, Hammersmith.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq., of Tillicewan.

JAMES PEDDIE, Esq., W.S.

Resident Secretary.—GEORGE GRANT.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of this SOCIETY was held in the Waterloo rooms, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 19th February.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Session, the Senior Director, being called to the chair, said:—The Directors have the greatest satisfaction in again meeting with their constituents. Nothing is so pleasant to report as good tidings. On no former occasion have the Directors had anything to express but congratulations; and the present meeting forms no exception in that respect. The prosperity of the Institution has steadily and rapidly increased. The business reported at our last meeting was the largest we had ever had, and we have now to report a still more successful year. We have attained a position which, I believe, was never reached by any similar society in so short a space of time. But I am only forestalling Mr. Oliphant, who, as convener of the committee, will now bring up the Report.

Mr. WILLIAM OLIPHANT laid on the table the Report from the Directors. After referring in terms of congratulation to the different topics which it embraced, he said:—I will not further anticipate the Report now about to be read: but, having been a Member of this Institution from its formation, and having had the honour of being an office-bearer during the last eight years, first as Auditor, and afterwards as Director, and having consequently had the best opportunities of studying its principles, and of becoming acquainted with the manner in which they have been carried into practice, I may perhaps be permitted, now that I am about to retire from your service, to offer a remark or two on its leading features, and on the progress it has made during the period I have been officially connected with it.

On the first of these topics it is scarcely needful to enlarge, as the principles of the Society have been already so amply and admirably illustrated in the published proceedings of our various Annual Meetings. Whether I look at the moderate, though fully adequate, scale of our premiums, which enable the assured at once to receive the largest benefit at the least expense, and thus, in the event of his early death, to obtain for his family a larger and definite sum, instead of the uncertain amount under the operation of the usual bonus system; or at the equitable mode of adjustment, under which the surplus which shall accrue (and this is already known to be very considerable), will be ultimately apportioned among those partakers by whom it has been chiefly created, I am more and more convinced of the soundness and equity of the basis upon which this Society was founded. It may be alleged that our principle of division partakes of the nature of a tontine. But this, in the modified sense in which it is true, so far from a blemish, I rather look upon as an advantage. To use the words of the learned professor who presided at our first Annual Meeting—"This peculiarity will recommend this Institution to young lives, and prove of no disadvantage in any case, more especially when it is recollect that how prone we all are to reckon on longevity, and how truly the poet says—

"All men count all men mortal but themselves."

Longevity has, in this office, its fair and legitimate influence; and probably the plan here adopted is the most judicious which has ever yet been suggested for the division of the profits. Among its other advantages, it tends to secure for this Institution a select class of contributors, and to keep back those who suspect or know that they have latent seeds of disease, by holding out its chief advantages to those veterans whose constitutional qualities render them the most desirable members of such institutions. There is only one point of a general character to which I would particularly advert. I should have thought it scarcely admitted of doubt that a Mutual Office, in which the whole profits belong to the Members, must be more beneficial to assured than any modification of the Proprietary system, in which a portion of those profits belong to other parties. Yet I have met with persons who were under a misapprehension on this point, and who have alleged that Mutual Assurance Societies do not, any more than Proprietary Companies, divide their whole profits, their constitution requiring that, out of these, they shall receive a certain proportion to form a guarantee fund, and that, to that extent, the profits are withheld from the contributors. Now, this allegation is founded upon a very palpable fallacy. It is true that, in the Mutual Office, a reserve is made at each investigation, but the fund so reserved falls into the fund for division at the next period of investigation. Observe the different results of the process in a Mutual and in a Proprietary Office. Suppose that, at a first investigation, the profit of each amount to £100,000, and that, in each, a reserve of a fourth is made. In the Mutual Office the sum of £25,000 is then withheld, but it is added to the surplus divisible at the second period of investigation, and the new reserve

then made is, in like manner, divided at the third. The amount of the reserved fund, indeed, may go on increasing, to bear a proportion to the increasing engagements, but it is only at the first investigation that, literally, the whole profits are not divided among the assured. I say literally, for if the progress of the first £25,000 is traced, it will be found that, within a very few of these recurring periods, it is almost wholly apportioned among the assured. In the Proprietary Office, on the other hand, in the case supposed, the first reserve is for ever withdrawn from the assured, and so of the sums reserved at the second and subsequent investigations, the whole, with the accumulated interest, going to swell the shares of the proprietors, as compensation for an alleged risk which does not really exist, and being thus entirely lost to the assured.

Mr. Oliphant then read a tabular statement contrasting the present state of the Society with its position five years ago, when he entered on office as Director, and which showed that in that period the business had greatly more than doubled. There was then read the following

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors had the satisfaction of reporting to last General Meeting the largest amount of business since the formation of the Society. That increase was, perhaps, in part attributable to the prevalence of the epidemic in 1849, which directed more than usual attention to Life assurance. It is therefore with peculiar gratification that the Directors have now to report a continued increase on the business of 1850 over the previous or any former year.

During the year they have accepted 592 Proposals, the amount assured being £260,362 9s. The new Premiums received in the year have amounted to £10,639 6s. 7d., of which £7,159 1s. 4d. is by annual payments. Several Annuities, Immediate and deferred, have likewise been contracted for.

At 31st December, 1850, the subsisting Assurances amounted to £1,652,707 9s., and the yearly income from Premiums and Interest was about £34,500. The Accumulated Fund amounted to £166,801 15s. 9d.

The Report to last General Meeting showed that, in 1849, there had been 21 deaths, the amount of claims being somewhat above £15,000. In the past year the mortality has been still lower, only 28 deaths having occurred, the claims by which amount to £11,850. In this respect the favourable experience of the Society coincides with that of the recorded observations applicable to the community at large, and with what has been observed to follow on former visitations of epidemic.

The Directors consider that, in every point of view, they have good reasons for congratulating the Contributors on the prosperity of the Institution, and on the position to which it has attained.

The Directors refer to the London Branch with the highest satisfaction, the business having been greatly extended during the last year, under the charge of its active and zealous Secretary.

The Report by the Auditors and relative states having likewise been read by the Manager,

The Lord Provost said—Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in moving the approval of the excellent Report which we have just heard read, than which a more satisfactory statement could not have been presented. It has been peculiarly gratifying to me to watch the increasing prosperity of this Institution. I was one of its original members, and have been connected with it as a Director, and otherwise, during its career to the present time. I well remember the anxiety which was felt at its commencement. The principles were new on which it was founded, and the subject was not then so generally understood as now. Many, too, were prejudiced against the lowness of the premiums, which they feared might be too low. We have outlived all that—and many of the other Offices have since then reduced their premiums to as low a rate. I remember, too, how anxious we were lest a single death should have occurred, which would at once have cleared out our exchequer. And now we have the satisfaction of finding the Society in a state of established prosperity, having a revenue of upwards to £54,000 a-year, and an accumulated capital of no less than £166,000. I cordially move that this Report be approved of and widely circulated.

Mr. WILLIAM BRAND, Secretary to the Union Bank of Scotland, said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He had, as one of the Auditors, had a full opportunity both of examining into the affairs, and of observing the working of this Association, and nothing could be more satisfactory in either respect. The principles on which it was based must necessarily commend themselves to every inquirer; and, feeling this con-

dition, he could have no doubt as to its continued prosperity. Without wishing to make any invidious comparison between it and other offices (the very diversity of whose principles served to promote Life Assurance by exciting attention to its benefits), it was surely a valuable feature of this Institution that it enabled anyone to secure for his family a specific sum at his decease, at the lowest premium compatible with perfect security, besides a full share of the profits in common with all his fellow-members who survive until their contributions, as accumulated, shall amount to the sum assured. No one ought to expect more than this, for he could only have a greater gain at the expense of others.

The motion for the approval of the Report was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. ROBERT LEX, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University, in moving thanks to the Directors, said: I may be allowed to congratulate the Meeting on the favourable view which the Report presents of the condition and prospects of the Association. This may well afford us gratification, not only as affecting our pecuniary interests and those of our families—objects which need not be undervalued—but also as indicating that habits of prudence, forethought, and self-denial, are extending in the community. For all Life Assurance is based on this—that something should be reserved from the abundance of to-day to help the want of to-morrow; that we should look forward to those events which are not only probable but certain, in the case of the majority of men—when our families, by our removal, will be deprived, not only of our care and counsel, but of their ordinary means of subsistence. Life Assurance is, therefore, one means of equalizing in some degree the one condition with the other—taking a little of the superfluous sunshine of the bright day to dispel somewhat of the gloom of the day of clouds and storms.

As it helps to equalize somewhat the prosperity and adversity of the same family, it goes further, and helps to equalize the prosperity and adversity of different families. The contributions of those who live long form a fund out of which a supply is provided for the families of those who are cut off prematurely; and those long-livers—though they have a worse bargain in as far as their connexion with the Assurance Society is concerned—have so much a better bargain on the whole, that we are all of us glad to stand in this predicament, and to submit, as long as Providence permits us, to the payment of a tax which implies the continuance of life itself. So that, on the whole, Life Assurance, so far as it goes, equalizes the good and evil both of the different periods of our own family history, and the good and evil of different families. It thus tends rationally and beneficially to establish, to some extent, that community of goods which has been attempted in so many other ways, always with gross failure, and sometimes with lamentable results.

This process, which is so beneficial to others, and in its after consequences, in making some provision for those who might be left in destitution, has other effects not less valuable, though less obvious. It has a great present reward in the consciousness which it gives us that we are thus denying ourselves for the benefit of those who are dearest to us—that our affection for them is more than a passion or a sentiment—a practical principle, having its root in the conscience. And do you imagine, Sir, that this exhibition of a father's disinterestedness is lost upon his family? Surely they must regard him with a higher respect and a deeper affection when they witness the sacrifices which he cheerfully submits to, not only for their present welfare, but for their future comfort when he himself cannot be a witness either of their woe or woe.

I have thought that Life Assurance would be one of the greatest blessings which the working classes could experience, if it could be generally extended among them, with such modifications as might be found suitable to their peculiar circumstances. And it may well be regarded as a sacred duty, to urge on those with whom we have influence the propriety of assuring their lives, not only as making some provision for their families, but as cherishing those habits on which the welfare of all classes so much depends. Every person who has tried it knows how difficult it often is, by anything he can do, to help a person or family effectually—and that we never succeed, to any good purpose, except we can help them to help themselves.

Mr. ADAM CRAWFORD, Farmer, Rhodes, North Berwick, seconded the motion, which was cordially agreed to.

Thanks were voted to the Local Boards and Agents of the Society, to the Auditors and Trustees, and to the Office-Bearers—and the Management having been constituted for the ensuing year, the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to their Chairman.

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1849....	708	107,629	450	96,253	1,505	619,978	2,663	753,860	13	280
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